# Daily Report

# East Europe

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Thursday
29 August 1991

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*FBIS-EEU-91-168* *29 August 1991*

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## Foreign Ministry Replies to Opposition Demands

*AU2808192791 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] A statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman in connection with the joint declaration of the Democratic, Republican, and Social Democratic Parties, which mentions among other things improvements in the Foreign Ministry, points out among other things that the Foreign Ministry is part of the pluralist state apparatus, which is being restructured in accordance with the changes taking place in Albania. It implements the foreign policy programs of the National Stability Government, which also includes the parties that issued the aforementioned statement. In carrying out this program, and in pursuit of national interests, the Foreign Ministry has worked to create and develop fruitful relations between our country and other countries. We are aware that recent achievements in the field of foreign policy are primarily tied to the deep democratic processes in Albania. In order to keep pace with the dynamic rate of change in Albania and the world, the Foreign Ministry has undertaken a restructuring of its departments, creating other departments, and renewing its main staff, including the staff in its diplomatic representations. It has held consultations for this purpose with various institutions, and will organize a nationwide competition for the recruitment of new diplomats.

The Foreign Ministry will strengthen its cooperation with the parliament and other central political institutions with the aim of protecting our national interests better, to the benefit of democracy and the Albanian nation, the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement announces.

## Government Examines Public Order Situation

*AU2808193391 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 24 Aug 91 p 1*

[Council of Ministers communique: "The Stand of Each One of Us on the Cause of the Albanian Nation Is Being Tested"; date not given]

[Text] At a special meeting in the last few days, the Council of Ministers analyzed the nationwide public order situation. With deep concern and a high sense of responsibility, it observed that there have been increased numbers of crimes against citizen's persons, property, and security.

Violations of the law and crimes, which are most widespread in the country's largest districts, include the injury and beating of citizens, menaces, and thefts; thefts and damage to the property of state enterprises and agricultural cooperatives; black market activities in which wheeler-dealers obtain illegal profits at citizens' expense; failures to observe traffic regulations leading to serious accidents; the use of weapons for criminal purposes; and illegal border crossings, including the mass exodus of citizens who seized ships.

Analyzing the objective and subjective causes of this extremely grave situation, the Council of Ministers reached the conclusion that such a situation is destabilizing the country, imperiling democracy, and seriously threatening national security. After analyzing in detail the shortcomings and weaknesses of the work of the specialized organs of the state and other state organs, the Council of Ministers laid down a series of measures of an educational, legal, organizational, and punitive nature and prescribed specific duties for the forces of order, the justice organs, the Army, the National Intelligence Service, and other state organs.

The Council of Ministers will exercise constant control over the performance of the duties prescribed for these organs. It calls on the whole of public opinion, political and social organizations, the trade unions, and the press and propaganda media to support the forces of order and the justice organs in performing their duties. The Council of Ministers is convinced that a powerful commitment on the part of all citizens and political and social forces can establish social peace, stabilize the country's life, and strengthen its defense. Only extensive and constant cooperation among social and political forces and between them and the government can stand in the way of antidemocratic and anti-Albanian forces, whose aim is to create chaos and anarchy, to destroy people's peace of mind, to further ruin the economy, to sow fear and insecurity among people, and to hinder and destroy our achievements so far on the road of democratic development. The stand of each one of us on the cause of the Albanian nation is being tested.

## Independent-Centrist Party Approved

*AU2808202391 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 2000 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] On 27 August, the justice minister approved the application of the initiating committee for the creation of the Albanian Independent-Centrist Party [Partia Independente-Centriste e Shqiperise], having observed that the party's program, statute, and other documents are in accordance with the main constitutional dispositions and meet the demands of the Law on Political Parties. This approval, which was handed to the initiating committee for the creation of this party, comes into effect immediately.

### Minister Vulkov Makes 'Private Visit' to Turkey

*AU2808153391 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 23 Aug 91 p 3*

[Text] Viktor Vulkov is making a private visit to Turkey, the chief of his private office announced, refuting the rumors behind the scenes that our foreign minister has departed for Ankara to meet Turkish Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz without telling anyone about it....

It is not obligatory to connect Mr. Vulkov's private trip with Mesut Yilmaz's political demand for the registration of the Rights and Freedoms Movement [DPS], the ministry stated reassuringly. The issue of the registration of the DPS as a party was not discussed during Mr. Vulkov's 40-minute meeting with his colleague Safa Giray, the Turkish minister announced. Their talks were about the bilateral agreement on cooperation, the signing of which is under consideration.

### Vulkov Meets Giray

*AU2808153191 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 23 Aug 91 p 1*

[Text] The ANATOLIA AGENCY reported that in Istanbul, Turkish Foreign Minister Safa Giray and his Bulgarian counterpart Viktor Vulkov have reached unanimity regarding the agreement on friendship and cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria. Today, the two ministers had a 40-minute meeting in Istanbul. After the meeting Safa Giray said that they had frankly discussed issues of bilateral relations. According to him, they also considered regional and international topics. The Turkish minister added that they also examined joint projects for rail transportation between the two countries.

### Party for Rights, Freedoms Denied Registration

*AU2808171391 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Sofia City Court has decided to refuse the registration of the Party for Rights and Freedoms. This decision will come into force within the legally prescribed seven-day period if no appeal is made. The leadership of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms met and adopted an official declaration.

### Reasons for Refusal

*AU2808201391 Sofia BTA in English 1951 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA)—Today the Sofia City Court declined to register the Rights and Freedoms Party of Mr. Ahmed Dogan on grounds that the aims of this party will threaten the unity of the nation. Rights and Freedoms is a party of ethnic Turks.

The court motivated its decision stating that directly or in the form of defence of concrete rights of citizens of a given community the Rights and Freedoms Party "will pursue a political division of the citizens of this country into communities on an ethnic, religious and language basis." Another reason is that the party is trying to create political conditions for the formation and the expression of political will in such communities for the legal recognition of their existence and consequently for the regulation of the rights and freedoms of these communities.

The Rights and Freedoms Party is inconsistent with the Constitution because its statutes provide for the use of political means in defence of religious and other communities. The establishment of a party with such aims will pose a political threat to the unity of the nation and will be in variance with the Political Parties Act, it is pointed out in the resolution of the court.

### Party Protests Refusal

*AU2808182591 Sofia BTA in English 1657 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA)—If the Rights and Freedoms Party is not admitted to participation in the forthcoming elections, these elections will be boycotted in many constituencies throughout the country and their results will not be legitimate, a declaration of the Central Council of the Rights and Freedoms Party, published today, reads. It also points out that the undemocratic resolution of the court will increase political tension throughout the country on the eve of the elections. The leadership of the party appeals to all CSCE countries not to recognize the forthcoming elections as legitimate.

The resolution of the court not to register the party became known today. "Declines registration," the resolution reads, without motivating the decision. The chairman of the court panel which passed this judgment is on holiday as of today. The central leadership of the Rights and Freedoms Party described the resolution as a gross anti-democratic act in violation of political pluralism and legality under the influence of certain political and state institutions. The biased statements made by these institutions in the mass media against the registration of the party over the last few weeks is evidence of this fact, the declaration reads. It also points out: "All this gives us grounds to observe that the Bulgarian Court has not become an independent state institution yet." The leadership of the party intends to lodge an appeal against the resolution at the Supreme Court. The term for lodging an appeal is seven days.

"Bulgaria has once again shown that she does not deem it necessary to comply with a number of international documents as well as with the stand of the democratic countries on the development of the processes of democratization in this country which will inevitably once again lead to the international political and economic isolation of the country," the declaration points out.

### Dogan Protests Decision

*AU2808202291 Sofia BTA in English 1959 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Sofia, August 28 (BTA)—The Rakovski Legion is against us. We have information that the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] is also involved, as well as, unfortunately, the Council of Ministers and even the Presidency, Mr. Ahmed Dogan told the BTA today when asked which "political forces and state institutions" had influenced the refusal of the court to register the party, as stated in the protest declaration of its leadership.

The Rights and Freedoms Party will appeal before the Supreme Court, Mr. Ahmed Dogan said upon learning that the Sofia City Court had refused to register his party.

According to Mr. Dogan this appeal will be lodged within the envisaged seven-day term so that the party can join the other parties in the election campaign on an equal basis. "We are ready to boycott the elections in large regions throughout the country and not to recognize their legitimacy. We also appeal to all CSCE member countries not to recognize the elections as legitimate," Mr. Dogan said. And this, according to him, will once again lead to the political and economic isolation of Bulgaria.

Asked whether the party is willing to introduce changes in its statutes and platform Mr. Dogan said that the court had the opportunity to do so. The court could have excluded the texts which impeded the registration of the party. "But unfortunately its motives were that we are a party on an ethnic and religious basis," Mr. Dogan said. He stressed that most of the founders of the Rights and Freedoms Party were Bulgarians.

"There are people who still think that we will use other forms, as nominating independent candidates, for instance. But we want to run in the elections as a party and as a movement for rights, Mr. Dogan said. He explained that in April 1990 the Movement for Rights and Freedoms was registered with the status of a political party. But someone had interfered somewhere along the line and the STATE GAZETTE reported that the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (DPS) was registered as a political party only for the elections. "There was no such thing in the resolution of the court," Mr. Dogan told the BTA.

"We can always enter into a coalition with the Liberal Congress Party. This coalition would be on an ideological basis—the philosophy of liberalism. But we want to enter such a coalition only on an equal basis, when the DPS acquires the status of a political party," Mr. Dogan said when asked whether a coalition with Mr. Yanko Yankov's Liberal Congress party was possible. Otherwise the party will make a compromise with the interests of its electors. "Therefore we would rather boycott the elections and do everything possible for them not to be recognized as legitimate than resort to different tricks with the sole aim of running in the elections," Mr. Dogan stressed.

### Vulkov Praises Talks With Greece, Italy

*AU2808205691 Sofia BTA in English 2008 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Report by BTA special correspondent Boyko Borisov

[Text] Thera, August 28—Foreign Minister Viktor Vulkov described the trilateral meeting on the island of Thera as a recognition of Bulgaria's international prestige.

Mr. Vulkov gave a high assessment to the support of Italy and Greece for a speedier affiliation of Bulgaria to the European Community, the Council of Europe and the other European institutions. He expressed satisfaction over the readiness they declared to do everything possible so that Bulgaria would not feel isolated from the former socialist countries of Central Europe. To this end efforts will be made and ways will be sought for combining the initiative for a "hexagonal group" with the idea for Black Sea economic cooperation.

Bulgaria's evaluation of the events in Yugoslavia coincides with that of the European Community, Mr. Vulkov told the BTA after the consultations with his Greek and Italian counterparts - Mr. Andonis Samaras and Mr. Gianni de Michelis. Their views on the developments in the Soviet Union are also similar. The three foreign ministers discussed the possibilities for Albania's more active participation in the Balkan process. Mr. Vulkov told the BTA that future treaties of friendship and cooperation with Greece and with Italy would be of great importance for Bulgaria's national security interests. He said that similar treaties are being prepared with other European countries. The preparation of the Treaty for Friendship and Cooperation with Germany is in the most advanced stage and the draft treaty with Turkey has already been submitted to the Council of Ministers. Negotiations are underway for signing treaties with France and other countries.

### Lukanov Resigns From BSP Posts Over Coup Stand

*AU2908103491 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[From BTA review of Sofia Press on 29 August]

[Text] Sofia, August 29 (BTA)—As the development of the events has shown, our wait-and-see policy of August 19 was not the most adequate, but nevertheless it was explicable. But the lack of a collective stand (of the BSP) [Bulgarian Socialist Party] on August 20 and the refusal to come out with an immediate announcement on August 21 at the decisive moment of the clash between the coupsters and the forces of democracy can neither be explained nor excused, the hitherto deputy chairman of

the Supreme Council of the Socialist Party and former prime minister, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, writes in his letter to the leadership of the party. In his letter, published in the Socialist "DUMA" today, Mr. Lukanov motivates his decision to resign from his post and from the Presidium of the BSP. According to Mr. Lukanov the stand of the BSP during the coup was "a logical outcome of the inability of the party leadership in its present composition to continue resolutely and uncompromisingly on the road of the changes which the party launched and led after November 10, 1989."

The letter is dated August 27 and the editorial note accompanying it says that it was published at the personal request of Mr. Lukanov. According to the former prime minister, with their attacks on the Socialists because of their stand during the coup in Moscow, the "Bulgarian right-wing forces" confirmed the expectations for a "foul and unprincipled" election campaign.

The Bulgarian Socialists have nothing to bewail over and feel sorry about, there are elections ahead of us, a signed article in "DUMA" reads. According to its author no personal ambitions for leadership should be shown under the pretext of a "stepped up change in the party."

"DUMA" reports that the Movement for Socialist Unity supports the BSP declaration of August 19. The movement calls for the convening of an extraordinary plenum after the elections to discuss the stand and the behavior of different ideological tendencies and individual members of the BSP. Probably it has in mind those factions which expressed disagreement and openly reproached the top leadership of the BSP for its wait-and-see policy during the coup.

The "DEMOKRATSIYA" daily reports of the request of the parliamentary group of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) to hold an extraordinary session of the Parliamentary Committees of National Security and Foreign Policy and to launch a parliamentary investigation into a presumable involvement of certain circles in the leadership of the BSP in the attempted coup in the Soviet Union aimed at securing Bulgarian support for the coupsters. The SDS also appeals to the president to convene an extraordinary session of the National Security Council in order to discuss whether and to what extent the stand of the BSP leadership on the coup threatened Bulgaria's national interests.

A commentary in "DEMOKRATSIYA" points out that the latest events and processes taking place in the BSP have shown that the party of the Socialists, ex-Communists, is not changing.

## Israel Ready To Receive 2 Million Soviet Jews

*AU2908074191 Sofia BTA in English 2034 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Report by Ognyan Branichev of BTA]

[Text] Sofia, August 28—There are between 50 and 60 thousand Bulgarian Jews in Israel. Today the Israeli prime minister, who is on an official visit here, invited the several thousand Jews living in Bulgaria to return to the promised land, their home country. At a mass meeting with the Shalom Organization of the Jews in Bulgaria, Mr. Yitzhaq Shamir said that "along with establishing lasting peace in the Middle East, this is the most important task now." The distinguished guest also expressed Israel's readiness to receive about 2 million Soviet Jews, promising all-round support for the settlers.

The Bulgarian Jews in Israel are occupying leading positions in a number of fields of social life. They are outstanding medics, businessmen and industrialists, the Israeli prime minister stressed.

The head of the Israeli Government spoke of the emotional ties between Jews and Bulgarians. He said that the Jews will never forget the successful struggle of the Bulgarian people for saving the Bulgarian Jews from the Nazi death camps. The guest also spoke of the possibility given by the Bulgarian authorities in the forties for the free emigration of the Jews.

When speaking of the emotional ties between the peoples of the two countries, the head of the Israeli Government obviously had in mind his own life too. Mr. Shamir's wife, who is accompanying him on this visit, is a Bulgarian Jew who left Bulgaria in 1941. She told journalists that she is ready to contribute to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Bulgarian Jews in Israel were among the first to organize the collecting of aid for Bulgaria. The society for friendship between the two peoples in Israel sent Bulgaria two planes of medicines and foodstuffs.

The guest and the delegation accompanying him visited the Sofia Synagogue. There Mr. Shamir was greeted by the president of the Central Israelite Religious Council, Mr. Yosif Levi.

The guest will tour the country tomorrow. He is expected to visit a number of industrial enterprises.

### Federal Government Recognizes Baltic Independence

*LD2908093891 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 0800 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] The Federal Government has recognized the independence and the governments of the Baltic republics. At the same time, it authorized the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs to negotiate treaties on the renewal of diplomatic relations with the Estonian, Lithuanian, and Latvian republics. This decision was made at today's session of the CSFR government, which is being chaired by Prime Minister Marian Calfa. [passage omitted]

### Armed Takeover of Ostrava Airport Reported

*LD2908095691 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 0900 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Our reporter, Frantisek Tvrz, has telephoned the first report on an unexpected interruption of air traffic at Ostrava civilian airport today:

[Tvrz] All morning and afternoon flights have been canceled for the time being, and no one has given any explanation at all for last night's armed occupation of Ostrava-Mosnov airport. Unfortunately, not even the usual information sources at the police directorate for north Moravia and Silesia are willing to provide any explanation at all. According to eyewitnesses, the local police guards at the airport were as surprised as the airport staff when, shortly after midnight, three aircraft landed on the tarmac with masked policemen on board, who swiftly took over all buildings, including the flight control tower.

Since then, all air traffic has been suspended and passengers—mostly Vietnamese passengers for the Ostrava-Hanoi route—are assembled in front of the main departure building. An aircraft from Vitovice, which was to take two small patients to Prague for dialysis this morning, did not take off either.

Passengers and airport staff are coming up with a whole series of fantastic hypotheses and ideas—including the idea that it might be a federal police intervention against terrorists. There are no offical reports available yet, however.

### Czech Government Views Land Assemblies Proposal

*AU2808105891 Prague OBCANSKY DENIK in Czech 22 Aug 91 pp 1, 2*

["jak"-signed report: "Czech Government: Three Lands"]

[Text] A session of the Czech Republic Government was convened in Prague yesterday. The main point on the agenda was the concept of forming the local administrative bodies in the Czech Republic.

At an afternoon press conference, Pavel Zarecky, Czech Republic deputy interior minister, said that the government passed the concept of two-level state administration and two-level self-administration (this all must be confirmed by an adoption of appropriate laws in the Czech National Council). Community [obec] will be the fundamental level of state administration. District authorities form the second level. P. Zarecky pointed out that the new territorial administration arrangement should come into effect only after the four-year electoral term.

As regards self-administration, again, community is to be the fundamental element, and land [zeme] is to be the second level. It is expected that there will be three lands: Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. P. Zarecky observed that finding an ideal solution is not possible, and the adopted solution is the optimal compromise. As P. Zarecky proclaimed, he considers the power over the distribution of financial funds to be the key power of the future land assemblies.

During a recess in the government session, Petr Pithart distributed to journalists the text of a letter he sent to Dagmar Buresova, chairperson of the Czech National Council, in which he requests that the proposal to recall Bohumil Kubat [agriculture minister] be temporarily withdrawn from the agenda of the Czech National Council.

Responding to a question from OBCANSKY DENIK on whether he is concerned with the reaction to yet another change in his conduct in the Pithart-Kubat affair, the Czech prime minister said: "I have not changed my stand yet. I asked that the proposal not be discussed on 22 August. I assure you that I would be able to recognize in each situation what is most expedient for me, what stand or point of view puts me in a better light. At this moment in time, the operational effectiveness of the entire government and of all the departments is above any personal interests; it is more important than my interest in looking like this or that to some or other person. It is possible that it will induce such a reaction, I am aware of that. I accept it."

Furthermore, the Czech Republic prime minister denied rumors that in the near future a ministry would be created similar to the Slovak Ministry of External Relations. Neither will the Czech Government establish a Czech counterpart to the Slovak Republic Ministry of Transport and Communication, which is to begin operating on 1 September 1991.

### Krycer Criticizes Proposal

*AU2808111391 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 24 Aug 91 p 1*

["(fsch)"-signed report: "Weak and Ineffectual"]

[Text] Brno—At yesterday's news conference, Dr. Jan Krycer, chairman of the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy-Society for Moravia and Silesia [HSD-SMS],

criticized the government's proposal to establish land assemblies in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. He considers this solution to be "weak and ineffectual," because an assembly lacks any kind of link between the bottom and the top.

However, despite considerable reservations, the proposal is currently supported by the HSD-SMS, the Civic Movement, the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Liberal Party, and—"for politically purposeful reasons"—the Communist Party. The problem is that the proposal will be submitted to the Czech National Council in February, when the situation may be far from clear.

The HSD-SMS chairman subjected to bitter criticism the idea of establishing Silesia as an independent land with its own land assembly. "We would rather welcome Prague as the third entity within the framework of the Czech Republic, in view of its importance and economic potential," he said. In his opinion, Silesia is not capable of an independent existence and would become a land "dependent on subsidies from Prague." He added that Silesian deputies should, first and foremost, express their views on establishing a Silesian Land. This matter cannot be decided upon in Prague.

In reply to a question from LIDOVE NOVINY, Jan Krycer said that Jaroslav Sabata is "not de jure, but de facto" minister for Moravia in the Czech Government. In reply to a question on whether the proposal to establish land assemblies is not a specific attempt by Prime Minister Pithart to stabilize his "somewhat unstable position," he said that "there is probably something in this." J. Krycer also announced the immediate establishment of "an official Moravian representative body" made up of parliamentary parties."

## Ruml Rejects Blanket Purge of Interior Ministry

*AU2808133291 Prague CTK in English 2021 GMT 26 Aug 91*

[Text] Prague Aug 26 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Interior Minister Jan Ruml today cautioned against adoption of a proposed radical version of the law on screening which calls for publishing the names of all secret police (StB) members.

At a meeting with deputies to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament), Ruml said the removal of all former members of the StB from the Federal Interior Ministry would paralyze it. However, he said the ministry has drawn up a schedule for their gradual removal. He acknowledged that some leading positions at the ministry are still held by people who underwent KGB training.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Martin Palous said at the meeting Czechoslovakia would like to receive from the Soviet Union a list of KGB agents in Czechoslovakia.

Palous said Czechoslovakia favors independence for the secessionist republics in the Soviet Union on the basis of negotiations, not as unilateral acts. He said a new Czechoslovak foreign policy towards the Soviet Union and the republics is called for.

Since last year the Czechoslovak Army has had at its disposal scenarios and operating plans in case of a crisis in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovak Defense Minister Lubos Dobrovsky disclosed.

Soviet troops stationed in Germany still pose a threat to Czechoslovakia, Dobrovsky said. He continued, "if there is a potential military threat to our republic, it is from two directions - the East and the Northwest. This proves that we can defend (the country) only with the whole Army, not with parts of it (Czech and Slovak)".

## Vrba on 'Danger' of Coupon Privatization

*AU2808132791 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Aug 91 p 2*

["dd"-signed report: "Tailor-Made Projects; Privatization of Industrial Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] The first 30 privatization projects are currently being submitted to the Czech Ministry of Industry, Minister [of Industry] J. Vrba told members of the Czech National Council's National Economy Committee yesterday, in his report on the progress of privatization of enterprises administered by his government department.

J. Vrba expects about 1,000 privatization projects concerning the privatization of 850 enterprises to be submitted to the Czech Ministry of Industry by the deadline set for the first privatization wave (1 October). That means that the ministry expects to receive about 150 alternative privatization projects. [passage omitted]

J. Vrba explained to the deputies the standard and non-standard privatization methods, paying special attention to sale by auction and to privatization by means of coupons. Following experience from small-scale privatization, he recommends the method of auctions applied in California, where businesses are auctioned off along with their liabilities. Immediately after the auction, the successful bidder is obliged to deposit 10 percent of the final price, which is followed by an institutional inquiry into his credit worthiness. In the process of this inquiry, the bidder must prove how he acquired the money and document the sources of his income over the past five years. If he does not overcome this obstacle, he loses the auctioned business and forfeits the deposited 10 percent of the price.

It seems that the coupon method of privatization will be successfully applied in privatizing cement plants, for example. In the minister's opinion, however, coupon privatization should be treated merely as one privatization method and not as the dominant method. Apart from undeniable merits, dwelling in the acceleration of

the privatization process, it also contains the seeds of a certain danger. This danger concerns primarily enterprises in a difficult financial situation (because the coupon method does not tackle the problem of shortage of capital) but also enterprises that we would like to keep as "Czech" enterprises. The danger is that a foreign holder of a minority stake of 10 to 15 percent could impose his will on the majority, dispersed among a fragmented pool of shareholders, and be able to push through his decisions.

The deputies were informed that about $600 million are deposited in our banks that are earmarked for foreign investments in our industrial enterprises.

### Christian Democrats Want Dubcek, Others Purged

*AU2808125791 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Aug 91 p 2*

[CTK report: "From the Christian Democratic Party Press Conference"]

[Text] At yesterday's press conference, V. Benda, Christian Democratic Party chairman, described the first reaction of some Czechoslovak constitutional officials and some of the influential Slovak parties to the coup in the USSR as full of excuses and overcautious. He actually named P. Rychetsky and A. Dubcek. According to Benda, they obviously expected a victory of the reactionary communist forces and eventual collaboration.

Commenting on Thursday's appeal to publish complete lists of the State Security agents and to cleanse public life, V. Benda said that the intention is to break the political and economic power of communist Mafias so as to prevent them from threatening the current democratic development and effectively initiating any coup attempts. He stated that the bill on cleansing public life would apply to people of A. Dubcek's type and to other people, who in their posts, directed the State Security activities. The Christian Democratic Party, according to Benda, repeatedly declared that the supporters of reform communism, P. Rychetsky and Z. Jicinsky for example, were from the very beginning incapable of holding important constitutional posts. At the same time, however, he admitted that the decision regarding some people would be made on the basis of their current ethical and political condition. The names of V. Dlouhy and M. Calfa, for instance, were mentioned in this context.

### Survey Measures Support for Meciar, Carnogursky

*AU2808131591 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 26 Aug 91 p 3*

["(sla)"-signed report: "Fickle Popularity"]

[Text] According to the most recent survey conducted by the Institute for Social Analysis at Comenius University in Bratislava, Vladimir Meciar—with 48 percent—enjoys most popularity among Slovak citizens. However, in comparison with the May survey, his popularity has declined by 7 percent, while from the long-term point of view—since February—it has declined by 30 percent. The largest popularity increases were recorded by Jan Carnogursky (8.4 percent; an increase of 3.7 percent) and Jozef Prokes (3.6 percent; an increase of two percent). Despite the campaign conducted against him in the majority of Slovak newspapers, the popularity of CSFR Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus has increased. He is in sixth place in the popularity rankings, followed by Milan Knazko. Both enjoy the trust of 4.6 percent of the respondents, but Klaus' popularity has gone up by 1.5 percent, while Knazko's popularity has declined by 6 percent.

Slovak newspapers recently unleashed a campaign against the reservations expressed by the Civic Democratic Party [ODS] about Alexander Dubcek. During the campaign, they invoked A. Dubcek's popularity and the trust placed in him. However, the survey figures clearly indicate that some journalists were indulging in wishful thinking instead of presenting the facts: The Federal Assembly chairman—with 16.4 percent—comes second behind Vaclav Havel. Nevertheless, his popularity has slumped by 14.3 percent. "Because of his minimal activity in his role as Federal Assembly chairman, he has become a politician who is more unnoticed than noticed." In light of this, the ODS endeavor seems justified; however, it was a impetuous endeavor from a political point of view, since the dispute surrounding Dubcek's possible recall has obviously interrupted the downward trend.

It is also apparent from the Bratislava survey that two of the three politicians whose popularity has increased are supporters of the more radical version of economic reform. Contrary to this, trust in Peter Weiss and Jozef Markus—who in the eyes of their supporters are the greatest anti-reformists and attract people dissatisfied with the current regime more often than other people—has declined palpably. For example, up to 57 percent of P. Weiss' supporters can, according to the Institute, be described as supporters of the old communist order.

### Importance of Soviet Nuclear Fuel Supplies Viewed

*AU2808202191 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 27 Aug 91 p 3*

[Josef Tucek article: "Nuclear Insecurity"]

[Text] Czechoslovakia is supposed to buy 100 million dollars worth of fuel rods for its nuclear power plants from the Soviet Union. The operation of the plants cannot continue without these rods.

At present, in Czechoslovakia, there are four nuclear reactors operating in Jaslovske Bohunice and another

four in Dukovany. They are all Soviet VVER 440 pressurized-water reactors. Each of them contains 42 tonnes of nuclear fuel. Each reactor is taken out of operation once a year, and one-third of the fuel is replaced, i.e. the nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia need a total of 112 tonnes of fresh nuclear fuel annually. This fuel has to come from the Soviet Union because it is the only place where fuel rods suitable for VVER 440 reactors are made. (There has never been a direct correlation between the shipments of Czechoslovak uranium to the USSR and Czechoslovak purchases of the uranium fuel rods.)

For strategic and security reasons, all data regarding shipments of nuclear fuel from the Soviet Union to Czechoslovakia is classified. As we have learned, these shipments have not been discontinued, even in the past few days, and they are in progress now.

Thus, at this time, we can say that even if the supply of nuclear fuel were stopped, the current stock would cover another year of operation of the Czechoslovak nuclear power plants. Recently, Czechoslovakia has indicated interest in obtaining processed nuclear fuel from other countries also. According to expert opinion, however, production of this type of rod would take approximately three years. Hence, the cessation of the nuclear fuel shipments would eventually result in a reduction of the Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany production and a certain increase in the operation of thermal power plants. Because of the gradual decline of production in Czechoslovak industry, however, demand for electricity is declining, and the power plants are preparing reduction programs. Under these conditions, the Czechoslovak energy system should be able to cover the eventual interruption in supply.

## 'Significant' Decline in Soviet Trade Reported

*AU2808105191 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 91 p 4*

["vc"-signed report: "Significant Decline in CSFR-Soviet Trade"]

[Text] Prague— Despite a significant decline in trade with the Soviet Union in terms of value and in physical terms, the Soviet Union is still our largest trading partner in terms of volume. In the January to May period, the USSR accounted for 28.8 percent of the CSFR's foreign trade turnover, while the EC countries together accounted for 34.1 percent and former European CEMA member states for 10 percent.

The Soviet Union is still the main source of our imports; it accounts for 37.6 percent of Czechoslovak imports. It is followed by the FRG (17.8 percent), Austria (6.2 percent), and Poland (4.8 percent). Almost 80 percent of imports from the USSR are fuels and lubricants, and about 9 percent are other raw materials.

The ranking of our export markets has changed. The greatest chunk of our exports, 24.8 percent, is heading for the FRG. The Soviet Union holds second place with 18.9 percent. Our exports to the USSR consist mostly of machinery and vehicles (42.5 percent), various industrial goods, including consumer goods (44.3 percent), and chemicals and related products (10.9 percent). Our exports of food (1.8 percent) and raw materials (0.4 percent) have been least significant thus far.

### Information Requested on SFRY Troop Movements

*LD2808141291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Janos Herman said yesterday that Hungary had most recently, on Monday evening, asked for information on the Yugoslav troop movements beyond the Hungarian border. If we do not receive a satisfactory reply to this within 48 hours, Budapest will turn to the conflict handling center of the 35 European countries. This news prompted our editor, Henrik Havas, to speak with the spokesman this morning:

[Begin recording] [Havas] Has there been a Yugoslav reply yet?

[Herman] At the moment, I do not know of any. At the same time, I want to point out that this is not a bilateral step. What is at issue here is the bringing into force of a given mechanism within the framework of the European security and cooperation process. Thus, within the framework of this mechanism, there is a stipulation that the government concerned must give a reply within 48 hours.

[Havas] You also said that if there is no reply, or if it is not satisfactory, in a second phase—as you put it—Budapest will turn to the crisis handling center of the 35 European countries so that this matter can be discussed there. What does this mean precisely?

[Herman] This, from the outset, is a part of the mechanism. What is at issue is the second phase of the mechanism. When we asked for information on a bilateral basis, we informed the member states of the European security process about the step we had taken. This means that this matter will be discussed in Vienna, within the framework of the conflict prevention center, with the participation of all of the member states.

[Havas] What would we like to achieve?

[Herman] This step basically constitutes a part of the diplomatic efforts that Hungary has consistently made in the past. It is part of the efforts the objective of which is for us to facilitate a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

I immediately want to add that recently there have been many bilateral contacts with the leaders of the Yugosalv republics. As a fresh news item, I want to tell you that Croatian Foreign Minister Zvonimir Separovic will arrive in our country today for an official visit to our country, at the invitation of Geza Jeszenszky.

[Havas] You said at your briefing yesterday that, if necessary, we will turn to the appropriate UN forums, even to the Security Council. What practical benefit might this entail? Might the blue caps possibly appear at the Hungarian border?

[Herman] I believe that it would be very far fetched to consider this. I again emphasize that what is at issue here is that it is justified that every forum possible should be involved in the efforts aimed at the quickest possible peaceful resolution of the crisis in Yugoslavia. [end recording]

### Shots Heard at Border; More Refugees Arrive

*LD2808103991 Budapest MTI in English 0938 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—"Shots could again be heard during the past 24 hours near the Yugoslav-Hungarian border, this time in the vicinity of Popvac (Baranyavar)," the spokesman of the Hungarian Border Guards told MTI on Wednesday.

Janos Zubek addded that 88 Yugoslav citizens asked for temporary asylum in Hungary during one day, most probably due to the fighting. The Border Guards have so far helped some 3,000 refugees, including 1,000 children.

No exact figures are available as to how many people have already returned to Yugoslavia, but the majority of the women and children are still in Hungary, with the men the main ones to return.

### Defense Ministry Says Air Defenses 'Stepped Up'

*LD2808224191 Budapest MTI in English 2102 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—The Hungarian Army has stepped up the defence of the country's air space, Defence Ministry spokesman Col. Gyorgy Keleti said today.

Army General staff does not feel the Yugoslav situation poses a military threat to Hungary, after parliament's defence committee studied the latest developments in Yugoslavia in a closed session, Col. Keleti said. However, in view of the grave violation of Hungary's air space last week the Army took some preventive measures.

The army has also fortified the radio location system along the border and will begin to patrol it with airplanes and helicopters. These measures are of defensive nature and do not endanger the security of any neighboring country, Col. Keleti said. Nor did the Hungarian Army introduce a higher stage of alert.

The defence committee is expected to study the situation on the spot next week.

### Breakdown on Yugoslav Refugees Released

*LD2808205191 Budapest MTI in English 1926 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—To date, some 12,000 Yugoslav citizens—including populations of

entire villages, have taken refuge in Hungary, Office for Refugee Affairs deputy head Judit Toth said today.

So far 3,206 Yugoslav refugees have registered with Hungarian authorities. 1,500 of them have been accommodated in temporary camps, but fewer than 100 have applied for refugee status. Eighty seven per cent of the refugees are Croatians, 10 per cent Hungarians and three per cent from other ethnic communities.

The remaining Yugoslavs are staying with family or friends in Hungary.

Since Hungary signed the Geneva Convention on Refugee Affairs in 1989, fewer than 3,000 people have applied to refugee status here.

Informing the parliamentary committee on human rights, minority and religious affairs, Toth said of the estimated 200,000 foreigners in Hungary only half are here on a permanent basis - either as immigrants or people seeking citizenship. The rest are here illegally.

### Jeszensky Receives Croatian Foreign Minister

*LD2808221591 Budapest MTI in English 2043 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—Hungary should recognize the independence of Croatia. This is what the Croatian foreign minister asked from his Hungarian opposite number on August 28, the foreign affairs spokesman told MTI.

The talks between Foreign Ministers Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary and Zvonimir Separovic of Croatia ended late in the evening, foreign affairs spokesman Janos Herman said. The Croatian foreign minister provided detailed information about the situation in Yugoslavia and about Croatia's proposals for settling the crisis. He asked Hungary to recognize Croatia's independence.

In his reply, Jeszenszky said the Hungarian Foreign Ministry was carefully analysing the situation and considering to what extent the recognition of Croatia's independence would facilitate or hinder the soonest possible peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

The sides discussed the issue of Croatian refugees in Hungary. Separovic expressed thanks to Hungary for its assistance and said he hoped that the Croatian citizens would soon return to their homes. The sides emphasized they were satisfied with the situation of the Hungarian and Croatian minorities living in one another's countries. Jeszenszky proposed that Croatia should join the Hungarian-Ukrainian statement on national minorities.

They stressed the need to convene the Hungarian-Croatian cooperation work group as soon as possible, develop economic and human relations between their countries, and open new border stations.

### Baltic Diplomatic Ties To Begin in September

*LD2808203791 Budapest MTI in English 1927 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—Diplomatic relations with the Baltic states and Hungary will start September 2, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said today.

Speaking to a 100-member delegation of the Aspen Institute about Hungary's foreign policy principles, Antall said the related agreements would be signed by the foreign ministers of the four states concerned in Budapest.

### Antall: Baltics To Be Treated Separately

*LD2808144291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Jozsef Antall has declared that Hungary is handling the independence of the three Baltic states separately from that of the other Soviet republics. The reason for this is that Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia lost their sovereignty as a consequence of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which Hungary did not recognize.

The prime minister was speaking about this in Budapest with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev. The two politicians agreed that a Russian-Hungarian basic agreement on new bases must be signed. Jozsef Antall handed the Russian foreign minister his letter of reply to Boris Yeltsin, in which he confirms the invitation to the president to visit Hungary.

### Antall Letter to Gorbachev Discusses Relations

*LD2808210991 Budapest MTI in English 1859 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—Hungary seeks to deepen its good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Jozsef Antall wrote in a letter to Mikhail Gorbachev.

The prime minister's letter, presented by Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Gyorke, was a reply to the Soviet Government's written message of August 22. Antall welcomed the Soviet Union's restoration of constitutional order and confirmed Hungary will continue making all efforts to deepen the relations based on reciprocal interests.

Antall informed the Soviet president on the Hungarian position concerning bilateral relations, the economic and other difficulties stemming from the new social and economic situation, and Hungary's mostly abortive efforts to give a boost to two-way trade.

The Hungarian prime minister pointed to the pending issues that impose the greatest burden on Hungarian-Soviet relations, and urged settling them as soon as

possible. He made some proposals for renewing economic and commercial relations, calling attention to the unexploited export capacities of the Hungarian food and pharmaceutical industries.

British Prime Minister Major has sent a written message to Prime Minister Antall, expressing pleasure at the failed Soviet coup attempt last week. Major appreciated Yeltsin's positive role and the people's stand for democratic transformation. Also Major indicated that his government is committed to developing Hungarian relations and hopes Hungary's associate membership in the European Community is quickly approved.

### Antall Receives RSFSR Foreign Minister Kozyrev

*LD2808163191 Budapest MTI in English 1501 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—The Soviet Union must condemn their 1956 intervention of Hungary and admit the Baltic states were victims of annexation, said Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev to Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall today, speaking about developing future relations.

Hungary's stance towards the Baltic states sovereignty is separate from the other Soviet republics and merely the restoration of an international legal 'status quo', said Antall. Because the Baltic countries lost their independence under the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was never recognized by Hungary, diplomatic relations will now be restored with the Baltic states. [sentence as received]

On the other hand, the Russian leadership has no security demands or requirements towards Hungary, Kozyrev said. In the Russian Government's view, speaking openly about political problems, the path must be cleared for Russia to be able to concentrate on economic tasks.

Antall also mentioned other problems possibly hindering talks, namely the clause on security of the Hungarian-Soviet general agreement, Hungary's surplus in Hungarian-Soviet trade, and open financial issues concerning the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Antall stressed any new relations should accommodate Hungarian-Russian traditions, and fullfill the people's desire for freedom and democracy.

Hungary pressed hard for the dismantling of the Warsaw Pact and the COMECON and urged the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary as much as it was possible, Antall said.

Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev also forwarded the greetings of Russian President Yeltsin and Prime Minister Ivan Silayev. He stressed that Russia regarded the democratic governments of east-central Europe as its natural partners. Presently, the primary task is the stabilization of the country and the republics, he said, adddng that a Russian-Hungarian general agreement could contribute to that.

Antall recalled his telephone conversation with Russian President Boris Yeltsin during the critical hours of the Soviet coup and spoke of Yeltsin's role with appreciation.

Kozyrev stressed that whatever the future of the union may be, the republics of the Soviet Union will have to recognize the basic principles of the Helsinki [Final Act] for both external and internal borders. Russia will become a member of the union only if they develop friendly ties with east-central European democracies.

Hungary has never mistaken political systems for nations, said Antall, recalling his earlier statement, 'when the Hungarian nation shakes off its shackles, it will extend a friendly hand to the Russian people,' adding, 'the time has come now to fulfill that promise.'

He suggested the problems of economic relations be settled in the framework of a market oriented basis project package in the upcoming talks.

Answering a question of Antall, Kozyrev said nuclear arms control was in good hands, as confirmed by [the] Russian president.

Hungary would welcome if Russia and the Federal Government of the Soviet Union coordinated their efforts with the EC and the U.S. to find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, Antall said.

Antall also gave Kozyrev a reply to Yeltsin, expressing confidence the democratic victory in the Soviet Union will open new perspectives for the two countries to cooperate. In the letter, Antall hoped Hungarian and Russian efforts will be able to resolve economic problems between the two countries. Finally, Antall confirmed an invitation for President Yeltsin to visit Hungary.

Also present at the meeting were: Hungarian Foreign Ministry State Secretary Ferenc Somogyi, titular state secretary and cabinet chief Endre Marinovich, titular state secretary Gyula Kodolanyi and Soviet Ambassador to Budapest Ivan Aboymov.

### Need for Treaty Discussed

*LD2808175291 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Jozsef Antall today received Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, with whom he agreed on the need to sign a Russian-Hungarian basic treaty on a new basis. The head of the Hungarian Government also handed over a letter in which he confirms the invitation to Boris Yeltsin to visit Hungary. Andrey Kozyrev made a statement to our program; the reporter is Julia Torda:

[Kozyrev in Russian, fading into Hungarian translation] According to the agreement signed today, at least once a year we will meet with Mr. Jeszenszky, or any Russian foreign minister of the day will meet his Hungarian counterpart.

We will exchange views on politics, the economy, environmental protection, scientific and technical developments, culture, and so-called human issues.

[Torda] The heads of departments of the two foreign ministries will be meeting even more often than this to ensure that Hungarian-Russian cooperation will be close, many-sided, and continuous, summarized the essence of the agreement reached between the Foreign Ministries of the Hungarian Republic and the Russian Federation. In our discussion, Kozyrev naturally could not avoid commenting on the recent statement by Boris Yeltsin's press secretary. According to this, if individual republics leave the Soviet Union, Russia will be forced to initiate the modification of certain borders.

Kozyrev denied that Russia has expansionist ambitions, but confirmed that there are, indeed, unsettled territorial questions within the Soviet Union that violate the interests of Russia. Thus, for example, as he explained, in many places there are no clearly defined lines of border between individual republics. Exactly against which republics has Russia territorial claims, I cannot disclose for tactical reasons, added the foreign minister, who at the same time considers it important that the problems of the borders should be settled without violence, through negotiations, as set out in the Helsinki agreement. Only in this way can a civil war be avoided over the question of certain territories in the area of the present Soviet Union.

In connection with the visit by Yeltsin, the head of the foreign affairs portfolio stated that the Russian prime minister [as heard] is very likely to visit Hungary this year.

### Protocol Signed

*LD2808204191 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—Foreign Ministers Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary and Andrey Kozyrev of Russia signed a protocol on consultations between the two foreign ministries today.

The document outlines inter-ministrial cooperation, specifying the forms of international affairs consultations, bilateral ties and other issues of mutual concern.

### Somogyi Explains Concept of New 'Basic Agreement'

*AU2808132191 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 26 Aug 91 p 3*

[Interview with Ferenc Somogyi, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, by Katalin Decsi; place and date not given: "Beyond Thinking in Blocs"]

[Text] A new concept, the basic agreement, appeared in foreign politics during the stormy changes in Europe. We asked Ferenc Somogyi what this concept means:

[Somogyi] We consider it our task to adjust the contractual framework of our foreign policy to new realities. The basic agreement is a document that practically covers all important areas of two countries' relations; it lays down the principles and main directions of a mutually advantageous cooperation, and it specifies the actual obligations in the basic questions of developing bilateral relations.

[Decsi] How different is this concept from the agreements on "friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance" in the previous era?

[Somogyi] The basic difference is that our previous agreements were made at the time of opposing military-political blocs, and we only made them with the Warsaw Pact member states, while the new basic agreements are the result of an era that is beyond the bloc approach. The new documents lay down truly mutual obligations on the basis of equal rights, in a true partner relationship. In contrast to the previous, decisively military and political nature of agreements, the basic agreements deal with a much wider area of cooperation in all details, although they continue to be political documents. Finally, they do not contain any instructions that would oblige one signatory to automatically render concrete help to another signatory in case of a threat.

[Decsi] What is the function and the role of the basic agreement?

[Somogyi] On one hand, these documents are an organic part of our bilateral relations taking shape under new conditions; on the other, they contribute to the further reinforcement of positive international, mainly European processes. In the case of basic agreements between Eastern and Central-Eastern European countries, the main function of the basic agreements is to replace the previous, already surpassed friendship agreements, and—what is more important—to establish the contractual framework of the future new type cooperation that will fit into the European system.

Our basic agreements—to be made with the countries of Western Europe which are progressing toward complete integration—will have to help us get nearer to this integration, and they will regulate our bilateral relations in this spirit until we can fully join it and until the internal rules of integration can fully prevail.

[Decsi] What do these documents actually contain?

[Somogyi] The basic agreements contain the general European principles and norms by referring to the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Document, and the Paris Charter. The appearance of these elements in bilateral interstate agreements signifies the legal confirmation of basically political expectations that were formulated at multilateral international forums.

In terms of the two given countries' relations, these documents further develop and even expand the already generally accepted principles. Basically, this is what determines the contents of the actual documents, and it also precludes the automatic copying of a basic agreement in relation to another country.

On the Hungarian side, we endeavor to make these documents as detailed as possible. According to this principle, all our basic agreements are expected to deal with several areas of cooperation, such as the economy, environmental protection, transport, telecommunications, energy supply, culture, humanitarian relations, the cause of national minorities, joint action against narcotics and terrorism, legal aid, and so on. In addition, they will contain separate instructions to make further interstate agreements on regulating the various areas. Finally, it is worth mentioning that our new basic agreements are not directed against anyone, and they do not affect our bilateral or multilateral agreements made with other countries.

[Decsi] How is the network of basic agreements linked to the new European security system that is being established?

[Somogyi] The bilateral basic agreements form a layer of the new overall security system. Their emerging network connects us with new threads to Europe. Therefore, without the obligation to render direct military assistance, the documents considerably contribute to the modern perception of strengthening security, which is not limited to military factors only. In addition, if necessary, there is a possibility to register so-called negative security guarantees in our basic agreements to be signed with the Eastern European countries.

[Decsi] With which countries is the Hungarian diplomacy planning to make such agreements?

[Somogyi] On the Hungarian side, we are prepared to begin talks on creating basic agreements and, if these talks are successful, to sign these documents with all countries that consider this necessary in the light of what I have mentioned. I must emphasize, though, that the lack of such a document does not depict negatively the given relation, just as the signing of the agreement itself does not mean that the possible problems of our relations become instantly solved.

As is known, we have signed a basic agreement with Italy so far. The signing of the Hungarian-French document is expected in the near future, and the preparation of an agreement regulating our cooperation with Germany, Poland, and the CSFR is also nearing conclusion. Apart from the aforementioned, our basic agreements with Bulgaria, Romania, and Spain are also on the agenda and we are preparing their details just now. There has been no breakthrough in the clarification of the still open points of the considerably reconciled Hungarian-Soviet basic agreement.

[Decsi] What effects can the Moscow events have on this?

[Somogyi] I think that they can have a dual effect. The Soviet coup confirmed even more that it is essential for us to have the closest possible ties with Europe, and the basic agreement is one form of these ties. As for the actual Hungarian-Soviet agreement, I sincerely hope that developments will take a definitely and consistently positive turn in the Soviet Union. That will contribute to finding a forward-looking and European solution to the disputed questions that will take reality into consideration.

## Kadar on Economic Relations After Soviet Crisis

*AU2908205991 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Aug 91 pp 1, 4*

[Interview with Bela Kadar, minister for international economic relations, by Peter Dunai, on 26 August; place not given: "Bela Kadar's Views on the Soviet Market—I Would Warn Against Extreme Expectations"]

[Text] On Monday, 26 August, Bela Kadar met the Budapest representatives and ambassadors of the 24 countries with developed market economies. The new situation that has evolved as a result of dramatic changes in the Soviet Union was also mentioned at the meeting, which was emphatically a working discussion. It was stated that it is also in Hungary's interest that the West support the radical political and economic changes in the Soviet Union. Our government set up an inter-ministerial committee led by the minister for international economic relations, which is to analyze and assess the economic effects of the Soviet changes and to put our cooperation on a new footing. Bela Kadar analyzed the possibilities of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations and warned against extreme expectations in his exclusive interview given to NEPSZABADSAG:

[Dunai] The Hungarian-Soviet military negotiations coincided with the strengthening of the conservative course in the Soviet Union that led to the coup. Could its effects be felt during the Hungarian-Soviet military negotiations?

[Kadar] The Soviet view always reflected the higher level political views. It is also true that these negotiations took place at a time when the political influence of the armed forces was gaining strength. This could be perceived from the time that the Iraqi crisis erupted, and it came to a head in the first two months of 1991. At this time, the Soviet attitude at the negotiations became practically unyielding.

[Dunai] Now it appears that the Army's conservative and hard-line group lost ground in the Soviet leadership. Could this improve the chances of the Soviet-Hungarian talks on troop withdrawals?

[Kadar] According to our observations, "the Soviet" view has not always prevailed in the past year; the various negotiating rounds also reflected the waves of Soviet domestic power relations. To return to the current situation, if there is a shift in their internal power relations, it is not unreasonable to assume that the fundamental political and economic transformation will provide better opportunities to assert our mutual interests.

[Dunai] The Hungarian leadership and you personally have good relations with the leaders of the Russian federation and the outstanding personalities of Yeltsin's team, people who have acquired key positions now. Can this be an aid in our economic relations in the future?

[Kadar] In 1990, Hungary was the first of the former CEMA countries to sign an economic agreement with the Russian federation. This made a good impression on the Russian leaders. We started to shift our foreign economic activities to the republics, among them the Russian federation, in good time. This factor can undoubtedly help improve our relations in the future.

[Dunai] At the moment, Soviet-Hungarian foreign trade prospects are not very promising for the second half of 1991. You forecast a $1 billion to $1.2 billion turnover for the whole year, which is equivalent to a 60 to 70 percent decline. Can we expect any encouraging changes?

[Kadar] It is difficult to assess the situation until we sit down to talk with the representatives of the new Soviet government. I believe that supply will need to be improved in the Soviet Union, and the Soviet reserves are running out of products that Hungary would be able to provide for them, namely food, agricultural products, medicine, and spare parts.

[Dunai] Would it improve the situation of Soviet-Hungarian trade if we joined the West's strengthening aid program and pinched some of it? Or should we put our trust in opening new letters of credit and in barter agreements?

[Kadar] Neither excludes the other. It would obviously be good if they opened more letters of credit and eased the ban on barter, but there are many uncertain factors. I wonder how Hungary's narrowing economic activity and our reduced demand for energy will affect the barter products to be sent to Hungary from the Soviet Union and the Hungarian demand for these products. Of course, we hope that Western aid programs will improve the Soviet ability to pay. There are too many questions to be answered in this area, too. Is the West willing to contribute to the stabilization of this area and the strengthening of the Soviet situation through aid, and to what extent? To what extent is the West prepared to give export credit guarantees for Hungarian products to be sent to the Soviet Union? I note that I brought up this issue at our meeting with the representatives of the 24 countries. However, we cannot take hurried measures for the time being.... I would also mention the USSR's domestic situation as an uncertain factor. For the time being, we do not know the political and economic emphases and priorities of the Soviet government.

[Dunai] Nevertheless, since the failure of the conservative Soviet coup, a certain amount of euphoria can also be felt in Hungary regarding our bilateral economic relations....

[Kadar] I would warn against extreme expectations.

## Goncz Ends Finland Trip; Says SFRY a Priority

*LD2808214191 Budapest MTI in English 1902 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Budapest, August 28 (MTI)—Both Hungary and Finland should create new relations with the Soviet Union and its member republics, Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary, said concluding his talks in Finland.

For the last day of his four-day official visit to Finland, Goncz travelled above the Arctic Circle to Kittila.

After returning, Goncz visited the Helsinki Town Hall and held informal talks with senior local government officals. Before departure, Goncz met with President Mauno Koivisto again.

Before returning to Hungary, Goncz summed up the experience he gained in Finland for Hungarian journalists. He said recent Soviet events had a major impact on the agenda of political talks.

Ending the bloodshed in Yugoslavia is also a priority, Goncz said. Outlining the official position, Goncz informed the Finnish politicians that Hungary would like to see a loose confederation of independent member republics, and urges an end to fighting. Hungary is strongly affected by the Yugoslav crisis, since villages with ethnic Hungarian population are sandwiched between fighting Serbs and Croats, and a growing number of refugees are seeking shelter in Hungary.

Moreover, the fire of battles is scorching the Hungarian border, and Yugoslav aircraft, even if not intentionally, slip over to the Hungarian air space. Thus Hungary welcomes all mediation attempts.

## Walesa Addresses 'Dangers' From USSR Events

*LD2808160991 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Remarks by President Lech Walesa at Presidential Advisory Committee meeting in Warsaw on 28 August—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A meeting has been held at the Belvedere Palace, organized by the President's Advisory Committee. The subject: the eastern crisis and Poland. Papers were read by: Zdzislaw Najder on the August crisis in the Soviet Union and Poland's foreign policy; (Franciszek Draus) presented the problem of Poland's situation as seen from the West, in the context of the situation in the East; and (Jan Parys) presented the subject: the Polish implications of the crisis in the East.

President Lech Walesa, whose duties caused his late arrival at the meeting, said:

[Walesa] Entering our meeting today, I want to tell you that we should conduct it not in the context of complaining that there is or there is not an Eastern policy, but in the context that there really is a new situation in the world and in Poland; there is a situation in which there are more questions than answers. Things can always be done better or worse. There is much information that you have not received because there are things, which in the classic case, were done by talking and today. In practical times, more is done and less is said.

I should like us to realize that we are living at the close of an era. Until now, the situation was such that we, in particular, at this geographical latitude, spoke between the lines and made agreements, outsmarting people in roundabout ways. We lived in that kind of Poland and that kind of system. Today, we will all be required more and more to give clear answers, black and white, without evasiveness, for it is simply a new era now. At the same time, I want to warn you that the reforms we are carrying out here in Poland—the same reforms—are taking place in the Soviet Union too, and there can be no definition of what is a victory and what is a defeat.

Yesterday, I heard: Oh, there's a Solidarity-type victory, "Commies come back!"; so I'd like us to take a slightly different line of consideration—what to say and how to present issues and the unknown quantities—so that society and the elites can form their opinions and prepare themselves increasingly clearly for the new situation and cope with it. The accusation has been made, probably in this room, that our actions are not different from what they were. Before many fellow countrymen had awakened, everything was—everything that Poland could afford to do—was organized. A team of people had to be organized to safeguard us against all eventualities: the Army, the police, and an undemocratic body had to be established, which should not even be boasted about. We are talking about great reforms here. We are talking about reforming; and you have also heard my opinion, that I always presented and present even Gorbachev as a man, as a magnificent politician, a great personality—that's one Gorbachev—and Gorbachev as a phenomenon of reforms—and that's the other Gorbachev. I'm backing the second Gorbachev: the reforms, Poland's interest.

At this moment, Poles must be united and back the reforms and that means backing Gorbachev the reformer. From the beginning, we have said: reforms, only reforms, and internal affairs are the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. So, I would ask once again: Let's discuss how to form an opinion, how to prepare ourselves, and how to prepare society for the new situation in which there will be many surprises and many, very many, external dangers, and the internal dangers are so great that I don't know that many of you realize it. There is nothing victorious here yet; there is nothing all that definite here yet and today, if we were to look for old-style solutions for the Soviet Union, the best case would be to find an external enemy in order to cement the internal forces to solve one's problems. The president has to take everything into account and has to choose the best options; so, don't judge us, please; and at the same time, add to this democracy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and many things, that have to be done at this moment, so that it all looks good and is effective for Poland. [sentence as heard]

We have no Eastern policy. We have no internal policy. There are many things we do not have, and we will not have them for a long time yet. We have to search, we have to consult, we have to talk, for we and Poland need all that.

## Budget Crisis Forces Armed Forces Cuts

*LD2808205691 Warsaw PAP in English 1838 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 28—Some 39,000 conscripts will be released from their basic military service in August, two months ahead of schedule, while the recruitment of a further 20,000 will be deferred, Vice-Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, the Polish defence minister announced on Wednesday.

"This decision has been forced on us by the ministry's budget crisis," he said. The ministry expected the professional complement in the armed forces to fall by 10,000 this year from its current level of 70,000 officers, warrant officers and NCOs. This followed a 14,000 reduction in 1990.

"We are concerned that these outflows are not being balanced by admissions to military colleges, but we don't have the right to place barriers in the way of those wishing to leave the armed forces," Kolodziejczyk said.

Kolodziejczyk told journalists following a closed session of the Sejm's National Defence Committee that the Defence Ministry's budget crisis could have serious consequences for Poland's whole defence system.

"It is a great risk, but military procurement in the second half of 1991 will be reduced to zero. We will have to stop importing military arms and equipment, and cancel orders from the Polish defence industry," he said.

## Parliament Adopts Declaration on Moldova

*AU2808141591 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] The Permanent Bureaus of the Senate and the Deputies' Assembly held an extraordinary joint session and unanimously adopted, at noon today, a declaration on the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's independence.

Among other things, the declaration emphasizes that the proclamation of Moldova's independence is the crowning of long difficult years of struggle waged by our Moldovan brothers to defend their national identity and the Romanian language and culture. This proclamation also amounts to a natural and necessary historical restoration and represents the fulfillment of a legitimate prerequisite based on the right of peoples to self-determination and on the principles and norms of international law.

The declaration stresses the democratic vocation and humanistic openness of the Chisinau [Kishinev] independence declaration, which guarantees the political, social, economic, and cultural rights of all citizens of the Republic of Moldova for all national, ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups on its territory. It also expresses the conviction that, under the new circumstances created by the declaration of independence, favorable prospects are opening for the development of cooperation and ties between the two neighboring states, which derive from the same united Romanian people.

The Permanent Bureaus of the two chambers of the Romanian Parliament call on the parliaments of all states in Europe and the world over to take the necessary steps so that their governments recognize the independence of the Republic of Moldova.

The presidents of the two chambers of the Romanian Parliament, Messrs. Alexandru Barladeanu and Dan Martian addressed—on behalf of the Romanian parliamentarians and themselves personally—a telegram of congratulations to Mr. Alexandru Mosanu, president of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

## Moldovan Leader Cabled

*AU2808165891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1609 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/8/1991—The president of the Senate Alexandru Barladeanu and the speaker of the Assembly of Deputies Dan Martian sent a congratulatory telegram to the speaker of the parliament of the Republic of Moldova Alexandru Mosanu, on behalf of the Romanian parliamentarians as well as on their own behalf, which reads:

One of the most sacred accomplishments in the Romanians' history—the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's independence—is a joyous opportunity to most warmly congratulate you on behalf of the Romanian parliamentarians as well as of our own for the courage, wisdom and dignity you, the other leaders in Chisinau [Kishinev], our brothers and sisters across the Prut have proved.

Gathered in an extraordinary session today, August 28 1991, the Standing Bureaux of the Senate and of the Assembly of Deputies of Romania's Parliament have adopted a statement on the proclamation of Moldova's independence which voices deep satisfaction and pride at the fulfilment of the centuries-old aspiration of the Romanians everywhere to build their own destiny in peace, unity and prosperity.

We assure you, dear Mr. Speaker, that for Romania's Parliament the broad cooperation with you and our distinguished colleagues in the Chisinau parliament is a noble and lofty mission to which we will devote ourselves with our minds and souls.

We wholeheartedly wish you good health and power to work for the accomplishment of the great ideals comprised in the declaration of Chisinau.

## Kishinev Radio Interviews Iliescu on Moldova

*AU2808164391 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Telephone interview with President Ion Iliescu in Bucharest by Chisinau (Kishinev) Radio Station—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Esteemed listeners, Romania's president, Mr. Ion Iliescu, this morning gave a live interview to Chisinau [Kishinev] radio station. Here it is:

[Unidentified Chisinau reporter] Esteemed listeners, good morning. With the help of our colleagues from a Bucharest radio station, we established a direct telephone link with Romania's president, Mr. Ion Iliescu, to talk with him. Good day, Mr. President. I am talking to you from our National Radio Station studios, and, on behalf of our radio listeners, I thank you for kindly agreeing to this interview.

[Iliescu] Hello and warm greetings to you all.

[Reporter] The proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Moldova was welcomed by you in a solemn statement that our National Radio Station relayed from Radio Bucharest and broadcast for listeners in the Republic of Moldova. However, we would like to give our listeners more details about your, and implicitly Romania's, position on yesterday's events at home.

[Iliescu] To begin with, I would like to emphasize the emotional nature of the moment experienced by all of us yesterday. I believe that the entire Romanian nation, and all Romanians around the world, have lived this moment with great intensity because it expresses a natural and legitimate ancient aspiration of all Romanians to assert

their existence and national identity; it also reflects the historical and political evolution of the citizens, the Romanians, from the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, I primarily considered this development as a great emotional accomplishment that all Romanians experienced at a high level of intensity. Second, I would like to emphasize the outstanding political significance of this proclamation adopted by the parliament and supported by the great national gathering in Chisinau. On the one hand, it is part of a general process taking place in the Soviet Union, a process of the assertion of the desire for separation, independent existence, and self-determination by the component peoples of the Soviet Union. At the same time, it is a natural development, unique to the Moldovan people, who saw their efforts realized today. Therefore, we are the generation witnessing a process of regeneration of the national experience and of the identity of the Romanians from the Republic of Moldova.

As President Snegur emphasized, this is obviously just a step that marks the start of a process of the consolidation of the existence of this independent republic that will undoubtedly go through further stages in the future; I believe in these prospects, since such processes are inevitable and all territories inhabited by Romanians will regain their national fulfillment and union. However, for the time being, as was stressed, we have to tackle all these process and phenomena in a lucid manner and should not force the hand of processes that follow their own course. Therefore, we hailed this outstanding political moment of the independence proclamation, which will undoubtedly be accompanied by further developments concerning the territories inhabited by Romanians, where the Romanians have historical roots and common origins; however, the evolution of these developments should take into consideration various new aspects that may emerge and to which the Republic of Moldova and Romania will make, together, their own contribution.

[Reporter] August 27 is, indeed, a historic date. However, Mr. President, we have already experienced such moments in our history, including the missed chances. In your opinion, do the new political circumstances in Europe offer us a real chance?

[Iliescu] I believe that the entire evolution of recent years and all the processes taking place at the end of this century are aimed at fulfilling the historical aspirations of European peoples. Everything that has happened in the last two years in Eastern Europe proves the deeply entrenched nature of these processes, which aim to base the existence of each nation's and each people's existence on new foundations and to establish new relations of real cooperation between the states in this part of the continent, and to integrate them into the overall development of the European continent. Therefore, I believe that we have good reason to be optimistic, not only about the distant future, but also about our very near future.

[Reporter] Mr. President, in the new conditions created by 27 August, how do you think that economic and human relations should develop and intensify between the two states, namely the Republic of Moldova and Romania?

[Iliescu] I believe that particularly favorable conditions have now been created. We managed to take important steps toward establishing direct links with the Republic of Moldova in the political and economic spheres, after the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's sovereignty and within the framework of the changes that have occurred and foreshadowed these processes in the Soviet Union. We undertook a series of joint actions, and our two governments concluded an agreement on developing cooperation in the spheres of the economy, culture, education, human relationships, communications and direct contacts, among others.

Now that independence has been proclaimed, a particularly favorable framework will emerge for the development of these relations and the removal of the existing barriers.

[Reporter] A last question, if I may Mr. President. How, in your opinion, will the political confrontation in Romania influence the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's independence?

[Iliescu] I welcomed the way in which the Romanian public and political groupings reacted to the events in the Soviet Union, in general—the failure of the plot—and to this exceptional political moment, the proclamation of Moldova's independence. Beyond differences of choice, views, and political positions, there is a single commandment and a sum of elements that make up a platform of national interest. All the mature forces and lucid minds realized that disputes and differences of opinions should vanish when it came to these national commandments, which should become a framework for cooperation and common action. I believe that the proclamation of the Republic of Moldova's independence is such a moment. It has been unanimously endorsed, understood, and supported by all political forces in Romania. In this respect, I believe that this moment of exception is another positive factor, a bonding between the political forces in their common approach to problems of national interest.

[Reporter] Mr. President, on behalf of our radio listeners in the independent Republic of Moldova, I would like to thank you again for kindly agreeing to take part in this live telephone interview with us.

[Iliescu] I also thank you very much, and I again take this opportunity to wholeheartedly congratulate you and wish you, in the coming days—which, as President Snegur rightly said, will be intensive days of work and activity at all levels—success in preserving and consolidating the cohesion shown by the people of the Republic of Moldova at this historic time.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

## Vatra Romaneasca Hails Moldovan Independence

*AU2808134291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1236 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/7/1991—"Millions of Romanians, members and supporters of "Vatra Romaneasca" Union express their endless joy and entirely approve of the independence declaration of the parliament of Moldova, passed on 27 August 1991, an act of great historical purport, to be inscribed with golden letters in the Romanian people's chronicle," writes a statement by Vatra Romaneasca.

"The declaration of Moldova's independence on the same day when 51 years back, the sinister Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was becoming effective, is not only a reparatory move, it is also proof that no unjust treaty can bend the will of a people and its craving for liberty.

Vatra Romaneasca deems that, by the independence declaration, the parliament of Moldova has taken a huge step towards the century-old dream of the Romanians to live united, free and independent within common borders.

Vatra Romaneasca hereby pledges to sustain by all its means the vast process of bringing Romanians on either side of the Prut inside the same frontiers and to directly contribute to the achievement of greater Romania.

Vatra Romaneasca requests the president of Romania, its government and political or non-political organisations to take measures without delay to support by specific means Moldova's declaration of independence, bringing their measure to the reconstitution of the Romanian national unitary state in its frontiers as at 1 December 1918."

## Vatra Appeals for Unity

*AU2808190491 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1817 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/8/1991—"Vatra Romaneasca" Union made an appeal to the parliament of the Republic of Moldova showing that this cultural, apolitical organization of civic attitude in Romania "views the need for the Romanians' unity in the space of ancient Dacia as the most ardent problem of our existence and evolution."

"We are confident that, by strengthening economic, cultural and spiritual links, and through the Bessarabian Romanians' growing contribution, we shall confer new dimensions on the struggle for national reconstruction, minutely and patiently preparing for tomorrow a new and great, democratic and prosperous Romania within its natural borders of 1 December 1918," shows the appeal sent to the national news agency "ROMPRES" for publication.

## PAC Plans To Join Opposition Convention

*AU2808105991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0842 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/8/1991—Civic Alliance Party (PAC) President Nicolae Manolescu made it known to the press that his party would join the National Convention for Democracy (an umbrella gathering the Liberal, Peasant, Ecologist, Social Democratic parties and the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania).

"By no means will the PAC enter an alliance with the FSN [National Salvation Front]", said the PAC leader while referring to the alliances his party contemplates.

Relative to the PAC's allegiance to the idea of banning extremist parties, its president said, among other things, that "the limitations of democracy are enormous; they are so incommensurable that they might prove to be its main weakness, but when someone aims at destroying this democracy, one should be merciless about it."

## Ministries Respond to Civic Alliance Charges

*AU2808142291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1116 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 28/8/1991—

### From the Ministry of the Interior

The Ministry of the Interior personnel expresses surprise and indignation over point four of the statement and call of the first all-country conference of the Civic Alliance and the Civic Alliance Party which brings a serious and unjust charge, namely that this institution is engaged in a chauvinistic, communist and fascist propaganda.

A statement of the Ministry of the Interior shows that it has been depoliticised and that there is no real ground for such provocative and defamatory assertions. The Ministry of the Interior disagrees with and fully rejects the position expressed in the statement and call,and regards such malevolent statements as an attempt to give the population a false image of its place and role in Romanian society today.

### From the Ministry of National Defence

It was with indignation that the military have learned about the statement and call of the first all-country conference of the Civic Alliance and the Civic Alliance Party which, especially in its preamble and points four and five, refers to the activity of the armed forces alleging that chauvinistic, communist and fascist propaganda is made within the National Defence Ministry, that the truth about the activity of the Romanian Armed Forces after 1948 is hidden.

This fact utterly contradicts reality. After the December 1989 revolution, the armed forces, like the whole country, went through a wide-ranging process of

democratisation and renewal, of disideologisation. In the process, all communist structures in the Armed Forces were dismantled and all institutions pursuing ideological indoctrination, and membership of political organisations is banned for their personnel, who cannot engage in such activities.

The only policy the military pursue is to make sure that all the personnel has a higher military training, and a high sense of patriotism, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the sacred mission it was entrusted by the people.

The armed forces had nothing to hide and have nothing to hide, they were and are interested in finding out the truth, in bringing to account the people who committed abuses, who broke the law, the statement shows, adding that they firmly rejected the insinuations and allegations in the statement and call of the Civic Alliance and the Civic Alliance Party, and assure the Romanian people that no chauvinistic, communist or fascist propaganda is made in the Armed Forces, that the Army will continue to be the guarantee for democratic change in Romania.

## Federal

### Statement From 28-29 Aug Presidency Session

*LD2808190191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 28 Aug 91*

["Text" of statement from 28-29 Aug Presidency Session]

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency is insisting on the cease-fire and to this end has appointed its own commission which will conduct another round of talks with the representatives of Croatia and of the Serbian nation in the crisis regions of this republic. This is stressed in a statement from the SFRY Presidency session which began yesterday and was continued today. The full text of the statement reads:

"Yesterday and today a session of the Presidency was held in Belgrade. It was presided over by President Stjepan Mesic, and taking part in its work, in addition to the members of the SFRY Presidency, were the presidents of the SFRY Assembly and Federal Executive Council, the federal secretaries for internal affairs and justice and administration, and the deputy federal secretaries for national defense and foreign affairs.

"The SFRY Presidency was acquainted with the assessments of its commission for the supervision of the cease-fire in the Republic of Croatia, with the situation and escalation of armed conflicts in all crisis regions in the Republic of Croatia, and with its stances and proposals. The SFRY Presidency is insisting on the cease-fire and to this end it appointed its commission which will again hold talks with the representatives of the Republic of Croatia and with representatives of the Serbian nation in the crisis regions of the Repubic of Croatia.

"The SFRY Presidency also concluded that work should be speeded up on drafting documents on the future of Yugoslavia, so that on Wednesday, 4 September a meeting can be held with the presidents of the republics and presidents of the republican presidencies of the federal organs, which will examine the proposals for a political agreement on future relations and on the functioning of the country in the transitional period, and thereby contribute to a permanent cease-fire and the solution of the state and political crisis in Yugoslavia.

"The SFRY Presidency was also informed about the difficulties and problems being encountered by its commission for the supervision of the cease-fire in the Republic of Croatia in its efforts to more efficiently carry out the tasks assigned to it. It was concluded that the commission should examine all the problems in its work and at the next session of the SFRY Presidency it should propose measures to make its work more effective with the aim of ensuring an absolute and unconditional cease-fire.

"The SFRY Presidency was acquainted with the published text of the EC declaration on Yugoslavia of 27 August. It was concluded that a definite stance of the SFRY Presidency on the proposals in the declaration, which call for serious examination in accordance with the legal procedure, should be adopted once. As was reported, the SFRY Presidency receives official information from the Twelve and conducts necessary consultations in individual republics."

### Mesic on Presidency's Discussion of EC Demand

*LD2808202291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Aug (TANJUG)—The declaration adopted by the foreign ministers of the European Twelve in Brussels was the main topic of today's continuation of the SFRY Presidency session, Stjepan Mesic, president of the collective head of state, told TANJUG this evening.

Mesic noted that the provisions of this declaration, particularly those demanding international mediation in resolving the Yugoslav crisis, brought a qualitative change in the course of the session, because, as he said, "what was agreed during yesterday's sitting was no longer actual."

After discussion of the EC statement, and particularly of whether to accept the proposed mechanism for resolving the crisis by means of an international conference and arbitration, there followed individual declarations of views of the presidency members.

"The declaration was supported by Janez Drnovsek, Vasil Tupurkovski, and myself while the other members of the presidency called for deferment in order to hold consultations," Mesic said.

The presidency session also examined the resignations of Irfan Ajanovic, Vasil Tupurkovski, and Vlado Kambovski from membership of the Commission for the Control of the Cease-fire and it was concluded, Mesic said, that the presidency could not take a stand on the independently expressed wishes of the members of this commission. The commission, Mesic added, has been asked to adopt a stand on these resignations and find ways of functioning until international supervision is set up.

Asked to comment on today's flare-up in the fighting in Vukovar, Stjepan Mesic said that it was agreed yesterday on Brioni at the meeting of the Croatian and Army leaders, that "in the event of excesses there will be no counterattack; rather, a mixed committee will be formed which will establish the facts."

I received information today from military sources that members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs opened fire first on Army vehicles and Army targets, while the Croatian side claims the opposite, the SFRY Presidency president said, adding that the truth should be established by the commission, as agreed on Brioni.

### Greguric on Independence, Brioni Talks

*LD2808200691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Aug (TANJUG)—"Unless the aggression stops by 31 August, Croatia will make a decision on its full independence and sovereignty." This statement was made this afternoon by Croatian Premier Franjo Greguric, who briefed the government members on yesterday's talks between the Croatian political and Yugoslav Army leaderships in Brioni.

Failure of the Federal Executive Council and the Federal State Presidency representatives to attend the Brioni talks indicates "that the Supreme Army Command does not wish to establish a dialogue with them," Greguric claimed. "In the course of the talks," he added, "we made it clear that the demand for the Army's withdrawal from the barracks and the need to expel the occupation forces from the territory they have occupied will not be renounced."

At the same time, Greguric hinted at the resumption of talks with representatives of the other Yugoslav republics that have embarked on the road of democracy, saying that Tudjman will invite them to Zagreb tomorrow, to inform them on the present situation and the forthcoming events.

The announced decision on general mobilization in Croatia was not passed at today's session of the government. In this connection, Greguric said that he had talks today with the leaders of the political parties represented in the [Croatian] Assembly and that a new session of the government will take place tomorrow, with Franjo Tudjman in the chair.

## International

### Croatia's Tudjman News Conference on Paris Visit

*LD2808220291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Upon his return from Paris where he had talks with the French president and other prominent officials, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, held a news conference in Banski Dvori this evening. He first outlined the most important points of his talks with the French president and his associates, and afterward, answered several questions from domestic and foreign journalists. At the beginning of the news conference, Dr. Franjo Tudjman said:

[Begin Tudjman recording] This unexpected visit to France came at the invitation of President Mitterrand after I sent him a letter a few days ago. Besides President Mitterrand, I also had talks with the opposition leader, Mr. Chirac, mayor of Paris. Both talks were very interesting, and from the Croatian viewpoint, we can be satisfied with them. The president of France proceeds from the principles that have been present in the political life of Europe from World War I until now, but which, at the present time, have become totally international principles, which all people and nations must adhere to—that is, a respect for the will of a nation to self-determination. On the theory that, for example, all Serbs must live in one state, he said that many Frenchmen live in Spain, but no one considers seeking the annexation of these regions to France.

I was impressed that Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac are very well informed about the situation in Yugoslavia and particularly, the war in Croatia, about the aggression being inflicted on Croatia, and about who is carrying it out and the way in which it is being conducted. The truth about Croatia is, therefore, known in Europe, and from that point of view, we should be satisfied, particularly when this comes from the president of the Republic of France. Mr. Mitterrand put forward some ideas, and so did Mr. Chirac. Both, of course, are in favor of finding a way to prevent the spread of the present conflict, which is imposing upon us a general war, but they are resolute in their support for the defense of the democracy, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia. [end recording]

After these introductory remarks, Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia, answered a question on whether there had been discussion about changing borders in Yugoslavia. He said they had talked about this, but it was stressed that these could not be changed through violent means. In short, altering borders is pointless. One of the journalists asked Dr. Tudjman whether he would ask the commanders of the guards and the police not to shoot first, to which he replied: Only if we are forced will we find ways to offer resistance.

Dr. Tudjman was then asked what he would say to Croats throughout the world. They should assist their homeland and their government; it is their duty to do so, Dr. Tudjman said. In this connection, he maintained that Croatia and Slovenia are nearer to recognition by Europe than ever before. As a result of the failure of the coup and the defeat of dogmatic forces in the USSR, the possibility of support for elements in Yugoslavia that were in touch, specifically, with General Yazov. [sentence as received] Besides, the recognition by the EC of the Baltic countries certainly means a lot for our better position, he concluded, in reply to one of the journalists' questions. We continue to stand by our demands, and now we have international support as well. Dr. Tudjman concluded that people have always fought for peace, and that we will do the same.

### Serbia's Milosevic Meets Mitterrand in Paris

*AU2908124791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Slobodan Milosevic, president of Serbia, met French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee

Palace this morning. After the talks, President Slobodan Milosevic made the following statement:

[Begin Milosevic recording] We are very satisfied with the talks with the president of the French Republic. It is fully clear that the president of the French Republic understands the situation in Yugoslavia perfectly well and that he shows great readiness to help find a just solution to the Yugoslav crisis. We trust France and we trust the president of your republic. Thank you. [end recording]

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, will meet today with French Prime Minister Edith Cresson and with French businessmen.

## Turkish Foreign Minister Makes Official Visit

### Offers Turkish Assistance

*TA2808165791 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1625 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Belgrade (A.A)—Foreign Minister Safa Giray said here on Wednesday that a number of Yugoslav republics think Turkey could play a calming role in strife-torn Yugoslavia by using its influence on the behavior of Yugoslavs of ethnic Turkish origin.

Giray arrived here earlier on Wednesday for a 2-day official visit at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Budimir Loncar.

After an initial meeting the two men led Turkish and Yugoslav delegations at official talks.

Speaking to the media after the meeting, Giray said a number of Yugoslav republics recognise Turkey's importance as a Balkan country and that Turkey is pleased to be regarded as a potential calming factor in Yugoslavia.

Giray called recent EC efforts to ease Yugoslavia's ethnic strife positive but added that he told Loncar that a solution produced by a consensus reached among the Yugoslavs themselves would be healthier.

He nevertheless volunteered Turkish assistance in finding a peaceful settlement, saying, "we came here with these intentions, with very good ones. I shall be very happy if Turkey can be of assistance to Yugoslavia in accomplishing peace, understanding and unity."

Giray also spoke of a general conviction that Yugoslavia's Moslem and ethnic Turkish population served as a bridge in Turco-Yugoslav ties and contributed to stability in Yugoslavia. "Our bilateral relations with Yugoslavia are developing and we discussed opportunities of improving these by means of joint investment and ventures," he said.

Giray is scheduled to meet Yugoslav President Stipe Mesic later on Wednesday and will attend a dinner to be given by Loncar in his honor.

He will also meet Prime Minister Ante Markovic and Serbian President (Slobodan Milosevic), before proceeding to the capitals of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia on Thursday at the invitation of their respective presidents.

Giray will return to Turkey on Thursday evening.

### Hosted at Dinner

*TA2908112091 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1000 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Belgrade (A.A)—Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar on Wednesday praised what he called Turkey's dynamic progress in recent years.

He was speaking at a dinner hosted in honor of his Turkish counterpart, Safa Giray, who is currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

Also speaking at the dinner, Giray said that Turkey and Yugoslavia had no problems between them.

Giray underlined the importance of cooperation in the Balkans for the maintenance of peace and stability in the region.

Citing the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe as an example, Giray said that important steps have been taken in Europe in recent years.

He said that in the wake of the failed Soviet coup the phase of division in Europe has been left behind, adding "what counts now is the process of unity and cooperation at all levels."

"We are following developments in Yugoslavia. Only its people can decide on the future of Yugoslavia. We hope that the problem in your country is resolved by peace and dialogue and in line with its people's desires," he said.

Loncar spoke of friendly ties and cooperation between Turkey and Yugoslavia and said, "We want to develop these relations in the interests of both countries."

But he added that the current domestic strife in Yugoslavia awaited an urgent solution, saying Giray's visit was greatly appreciated "in maybe the most turbulent phase of our history".

### Markovic, Giray Meet

*TA2908113591 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Safa Giray, currently on an official visit to Yugoslavia, is continuing his contacts. According to TRT [Turkish Radio and Television] correspondent Can Okanar, Giray met with SFRY Prime Minister Ante Markovic this morning. A statement issued at the end of the meeting noted that Yugoslavia's current problems should be resolved peacefully. During the meeting, Giray and Markovic stressed the importance they attach to the friendship between the two countries.

Giray is now flying to the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina aboard a private plane. He will then proceed to the capital of Macedonia. The foreign minister is expected back in Turkey tonight.

## Slovenia

### Army Vehicles Leave Maribor, Head For Ptuj

*LD2908103691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Maribor, 29 Aug (TANJUG)—A long column of more than 100 Yugoslav People's Army vehicles left Maribor this morning. The column is heading toward Ptuj and Maclje on the Slovene-Croatian border. In the Maribor train station, the Army is loading tanks and heavy machinery on trains. Trains loaded with military equipment are waiting in the Terzno train station in a Maribor suburb.

### Kucan, Peterle on EC Declaration

*AU2908124291 Ljubljana Radio Slovene Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Bogdana Dobersek report on statements by Presidency President Milan Kucan and Lojze Peterle, president of the Executive Council on 27 Aug EC decision]

[Excerpt] President of the Slovene Presidency Milan Kucan was the first to address the deputies of the Slovene Assembly. Among other things, he presented the content of the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted at yesterday's meeting of the EC ministers in Brussels. He drew special attention to the following:

[Begin Kucan recording] The key elements of the stands adopted—especially the stands on the announced peace conference on Yugoslavia and the arbitration procedure that was, among other things, also proposed to the troika's ministers by Slovenia —have, in effect, already superseded the Brioni Declaration. Of course, this is another reason why Slovenia is observing it, at least the parts of it that explicitly bind us, so that we may not only calm the conflicts in Yugoslavia in this way, but also help create the conditions for the preparation and success of this peace conference.

The conclusion on this peace conference is proof that Europe is aware of the danger a war represents, of Yugoslavia's significance for peace in Europe and the security of the European countries, and of their responsibility to prevent this conflict from turning into a European war. Such a standpoint was the main reason Slovenia decided to agree to, that is to say, accept the Brioni Declaration. The Slovene Presidency and the Executive Council have today already discussed these stands and proposals. They expressed their consent to and support for the stands and have already informed the EC representatives about it.

Namely, with these stands the EC ministers emphasized their reservations and anxiety regarding the development of Yugoslav affairs. They demanded that Serbia stop resisting the widening of the observers mission's activities in Croatia. The EC also asked the SFRY Presidency to launch an initiative for an additional meeting of the CSCE Committee consisting of higher officials. This meeting should take place as early in September as possible.

The EC's essential contribution to the solution of the Yugoslav situation lies in their initiative for a peace conference on Yugoslavia and the arbitration procedure. On this occasion the EC did not satisfy itself by condemning the military activities of Serbia and the Yugoslav Army, but announced sanctions against them. The arbitration procedure will be conducted by the EC in cooperation, or—in the extreme case—even without the cooperation of the SFRY Presidency. The arbitration commission's work must be completed in three months' time. If no agreement on the supervision of a cease-fire and the peace conference is reached by 1 September 1991 then the EC will propose taking international action. It will call the meeting of those republican presidents and representatives of the SFRY Presidency who support the aforementioned measures. [end recording]

Afterward, Lojze Peterle, president of the Executive Council, spoke about the EC decision on resolving the situation in Yugoslavia. He said that the starting-points for the negotiations are ready.

[Begin Peterle recording] The starting-points consist of three basic parts. The first part covers sovereign Slovenia, the second Slovenia's disassociation from Yugoslavia, and the third the future relations on the territory of what is currently Yugoslavia.

Regarding the first part, I would like to say the following, especially because questions on the moratorium, that is to say, the beginning of the moratorium, and on our sovereignty are still arising. I would like to state clearly again that we only decided to freeze the implementation of our declaration for three months, but we have not renounced the declaration, that is to say, independence itself. For us the moratorium begins with the date of the adoption of the Brioni Declaration, which is 7 July. Therefore, there is no stepping back from Slovene sovereignty.

The second indispensable part deals with Slovenia's disassociation from Yugoslavia. Here, we have to talk over two things, on one side the settlement of the mutual obligations and rights, and on the other side the functioning of what is at the moment still a common state during the period of the moratorium. Our proposals on both matters are outlined in the appendices. You are already familiar with some of them. And some of them

we have to correct in compliance with the new circumstances that have emerged in the meantime. The proposals in question are very pragmatic and they, in our opinion, enable the open questions relating to the past and the present to be solved. It is obvious that the final statement of Yugoslav accounts [bilanca] forms the basis for an agreement on resolving the mutual rights and obligations. This is the document that the Federal Executive Council should have prepared on the basis of the SFRY Presidency's conclusion. It is also clear that the issue of war damages caused by the military intervention in Slovenia must be resolved within this complex of issues, as well as the process that we have witnessed lately—I am talking about the seizure [odtujitev] of Slovene companies and their property in other republics.

We never cared for an uncontrolled disintegration of the state. Therefore, we stress in our starting-points that during the transitional period of the moratorium we favor having a state that will function and go on, and that those functions needed for the normal functioning of the state will be maintained.

Concerning the future,—the third part of the starting-points—I would like to say the following: We express our basic willingness for talks, that is, willingness for Slovenia cooperate in resolving the Yugoslav crisis, but with a new status. Slovenia will have a different status after the moratorium. However, we are willing to discuss even this status in the process of resolving this crisis, because this is in our interest. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Slovene Assembly Supports EC Declaration

*AU2908133591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0500 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] At yesterday's joint session of all three chambers, the Slovene Assembly supported the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted at the extraordinary EC ministers' meeting. The Assembly holds that the declaration helps resolve relations between the countries on the territory of the former Yugoslavia and that the Republic of Slovenia will not consent to any decision that would contradict the plebiscitary decision. Sandi Frelih reports on the Assembly session:

[Begin Frelih recording] In fact, it was the proposal of the negotiation starting points for the talks on procedure and manner of implementing the plebiscitary decision that was on the agenda of yesterday's session. These starting points relate to the implementation of independence and autonomy, international recognition, and consensual regulation of relations with other parties in Yugoslavia. However, after the Presidency and the Executive Council received the EC declaration this afternoon, they judged that the EC declaration was so important that it would be wise to postpone the debate on the starting points.

Milan Kucan [president of the Slovene Presidency], Lojze Peterle [president of the Executive Council], and Dimitrij Rupel [minister of foreign affairs] said that the debate should be postponed. They reason that negotiations on the future regulation of relations will not start soon and that the Europe that we would so much like to join has finally realized what the reasons for the war in Slovenia and Croatia were, has pointed out the responsible parties, and stated that it does not agree with altering borders by force. The EC also decided for peace and the arbitration procedure and threatened several sanctions against Serbia and the Army if the agreements on cease-fire supervision and the peace conference are not reached by the end of the week. Kucan, Peterle, and Rupel stressed that Europe is already considering the new situation in Yugoslavia and that international recognition of Slovenia is imminent. Asked directly if the Slovene leadership supports the plan for securing peace and resolving the Yugoslav crisis, they answered affirmatively.

Despite the previous incessant appeals for internationalization of the crisis, the assurances that we want to join Europe, that we accept European standards, that our representatives [word indistinct] abroad, doubts about the resolution were heard. Fears were expressed that the EC may not want to trade with us, and there was even a proposal that the EC amend the document.

The resolution was eventually supported with the proviso that Slovenia does not consent to decisions that would contradict the plebiscite.

Measures were also adopted recognizing Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, establishing diplomatic relations with Lithuania, and a special declaration on Croatia that envisages help to this republic and its recognition. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Croatia

### Reportage on Fighting, Situation in Vukovar

### MiGs Bomb, Citizens Called Up

*LD2808225691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] The Vukovar Municipality Secretariat for National Defense is urgently calling on all citizens of Vukovar in possession of firearms or tools for digging trenches and clearing roads to report to their local communities by midnight. The news was announced by our colleague from Osijek. HINA reported that at 1900 two MiG planes bombed Vukovar. This was followed by a short cease-fire. After this gun-fire and mortar bombs were heard once again. At 2100 the attack was still going on. [passage omitted]

Armored vehicles arrived on the Vukovar front from the direction of Sid, while Serbian reservists have arrived from Sremska Mitrovica via Tovarnik.

### Mortar Fire Ends

*LD2908004591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0000 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Shortly before midnight cannon and mortar fire in Vukovar and Borovo Naselje ended. The Vukovar municipality Secretariat for National Defence, however, is still calling on all citizens in possession of firearms or tools to report to their local community. Emphasis is put on the resolve of defenders to persevere in the defense of Vukovar and Borovo Naselje.

Yugoslav People's Army soldiers are deserting their units at a faster pace. In the past 24 hours, according to information from the Slavonia and Baranja crisis headquarters, 27 soldiers and officers of all nationalities escaped from the Osijek garrison, the barrack in the city's center and the C exercise grounds. Some of them went abroad fearing the reprisal of Army organs, some returned to their homes, but the majority joined the active force of the National Guard of the Republic of Croatia.

At 0130 an explosion shook the city of Osijek. The only information available to the police is that the explosion came from the western part of the city. Duty police teams are on the spot in order to locate the explosion.

We have learned from the duty official of the Gospic municipality information center that at 2000 last night the Serbian occupying army and terrorists attacked the Plitvice police station. A mortar and heavy artillery attack followed the Army ultimatum that the policemen hand the ammunition over to the Army so that the Army could allegedly defend them from Martic's men. Plitvice police station is surrounded, but the exchange of fire ended at about 2230. All policemen are still in trenches, expecting fresh attacks.

### Clashes Continue

*LD2908082291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Report by Sinisa Glavasevic from Vukovar]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The result of the latest clashes in Vukovar are 12 wounded people in the Vukovar hospital and two in the Ilok medical center. The situation is very critical in Ilok because the center does not have enough medical staff. Hence, everyone who can help the Ilok medical center should report there.

The Army has surrounded Vukovar, Borovo Naselje, and our village of Ilok. It should be known that the Army is no longer a Yugoslav army, but terroristic and Greater Serbian. [passage omitted: Vukovar needs material help]

### No Electricity, Water

*LD2908082591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] Vukovar is deserted this morning. Electricity and water supplies are cut off, because main supply lines are destroyed. Telephone lines are also cut off. Currently, Vukovar is quiet. It was, however, noticed that units of the occupying army are regrouping and approaching the town of Vukovar and Borovo Naselje too. [passage omitted]

### Defense Ministry Help Demanded

*LD2908090291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0730 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] The Vukovar defenders sent a proclamation to the Croatian Defense Ministry, saying among other things that "for the past four days we have been fighting for Vukovar and Borovo Nazelje with all available means. We asked for help, and we received it from neighboring municipalities of Osijek and Vinkovci. We hold that we are still firm and that we will manage to defend our town and places in the Vukovar municipality. Since the army of occupation is killing civilians and destroying cultural and other buildings, the Vukovar defenders are demanding material help from the Defense Ministry, if it is capable of providing it."

### Babic Says 50,000 Fighters Armed in Krajina

*LD2808164191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Knin, Aug 28 (TANJUG)—The "prime minister" of the so-called Serb autonomous region of Krajina in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Milan Babic, said here today that Krajina had "some 50,000 fighters under arms."

Babic told a news conference in Knin, Krajina's Centre, that "20 percent of Krajina's population are under arms." He added that the "high morale of the fighters" made up for their "possibly inadequate training."

Krajina was proclaimed by Serbs, a minority nation in Croatia, an autonomous region in those parts of Croatia in which they are in the majority. Krajina and its organs are not recognized by the Croatian authorities, and recent months have seen several fierce clashes between armed local civilians and republican police and guardsmen.

Babic said that "Krajina forces are controlling the southern frontiers" of the region, but that Croatian police from central Dalmatia, of which Krajina forms the hinterland," are massing towards Knin."

Babic said that "the whole economic life of the region is geared to the needs of defense."

### Republic Recognizes Estonian, Latvian Independence

*LD2808182691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Zagreb, Aug 28 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia decided today to recognize the Baltic republics of Estonia and Latvia as independent states.

The decision will take effect by a special government decree to be endorsed by the Republican Assembly, it was said.

Croatia and another Yugoslav republic, Slovenia, on June 25 passed unilateral acts of secession.

### Government Appoints Crisis Headquarters Members

*LD2808190891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Aug (TANJUG)—The government of the Republic of Croatia this afternoon decided to appoint the chairman and members of the crisis headquarters for Croatia. The government president, Franjo Greguric, was appointed the chairman of the crisis headquarters, which has 11 members.

Milan Ramljak, Mate Granic, and Zdravko Tomac are the vice chairmen. The other members are: Ministers Luka Bebic, Ivan Vekic, Andrija Hebrang, Josip Bozicevic and Petar Kriste, as well as Josip Manolic and Josip Slunjski.

The government appointed Goran Radin as secretary of the government of the Republic of Croatia: Jovan Bamburac as the deputy health minister; and Dragoslav Gecla as vice governor of the National Bank of Croatia.

### 'Serbian Terrorists' Attack Sarvar

*LD2808230191 Zareb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] We have just learned that Serbian terrorists fired five mortar bombs from Bijelo Brdo on Sarvas at about 2130. An hour later they fired another two. Meanwhile, soldiers are still deserting the Serbian occupying army. Two soldiers reported at one Osijek municipality, having escaped from the infamous C army exercise grounds.

### Otocac Under Mortar Attack, Situation 'Critical'

*LD2808210391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Summary] According to the latest report, the situation in Otocac is critical. The mortar attack that started at 1330 is still under way. The city center and the positions of the Interior Ministry forces and the National Guard are under heavy fire from Chetniks. The city is without electricity and its people are in shelters. There are no reports of casualties or damage.

### TV Begins All Day War Operations Program

*LD2908084391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0811 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Zagreb, 29 Aug (TANJUG)—Croatian television has today introduced a special all-day program on war operations in the republic. According to the new schedule, the Croatian television first channel will broadcast a program called "War for Freedom" from early morning hours until after midnight, and possibly throughout the night if the need arises.

Apart from battlefield reports and news bulletins, there will be special programs about protection, nutrition, first aid, information for refugees, and so on.

Programs on Croatian television first channel will be beamed to Western Europe from 1930 [1730 GMT] until 2230 [2030 GMT] via the Eutelsatl F5 satellite. The program can also be seen throughout Yugoslavia.

### Stari Licki Osijek, Musaluk Attacked

*LD2908110691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Following last night's cease-fire, Serbian terrorists again attacked the Croatian-populated villages of Stari Licki Osijek and Musaluk with infantry weapons and mortars this morning around 0700. About 80 grenades were fired. According to the police administration, two civilians and a member of the Croatian Ministry for Internal Affairs sustained minor injuries. The ministry official was transferred to the Gospic hospital.

### HDZ Union Expects Recognition of Sovereignty

*LD2908125191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1005 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] Zagreb, August 29 (TANJUG)—The general secretary of the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), Ante Beljo, today said that Croatia's ruling party expects international recognition of sovereignty of this Yugoslav republic in the next few days.

Beljo told a regular news conference in the HDZ headquarters that the first countries to recognize Croatia will be neighbouring countries, naming Austria and Germany, adding that other countries would follow suit.

The HDZ is organizing an international "march of peace" which will "present the truth about Croatia" to the public of some European countries—Austria, Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland.

In Brussels, the participants in the "march of peace" will demand international recognition of an independent Croatian state by the European Community, Beljo said.

## Serbia

### Fighting Around Vukovar Continues

*AU2908083691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] According to Army sources, fighting around Vukovar is still continuing. According to the same sources, not a single soldier has been killed and not a single Army vehicle has been destroyed in the fighting around Vukovar.

The number of people killed or wounded in Vukovar itself and in Borovo Naselje, in which strong forces of the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Croatian National Guard are stationed, is still not known for certain.

Our correspondents from the war region report that the Vukovar barracks, which were attacked repeatedly, have been under an almost complete blockade since last night.

The latest measure taken by the Vukovar crisis headquarters was to cut off supplies of water and electricity to the barracks. Last night the crisis headquarters called on all capable (?persons) to most urgently report to their local communes with their weapons and tools.

### Military Says No One Controls Vukovar

*LD2908091891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0827 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Excerpts] Zagreb, Osijek, 29 Aug (TANJUG)—[passage omitted] According to unofficial military sources, no one currently controls Borovo Naselje, which was under the control of the Croatian Guard and police until recently.

The same sources say the situation is absurd: Both Croatian armed formations and Serbs are shelling Borovo Naselje. [passage omitted]

The Osijek garrison command says the Yugoslav People's Army was attacked yesterday afternoon. The Army returned fire, but - as the garrison command put it - "it did not launch an offensive." The garrison command also denied claims made this morning by Croatian radio that two tanks were incapacitated.

Sources close to armed Serbs who have surrounded Vukovar, say the Croatian guard and police are starting to leave the town in disarray. According to the same sources, guardsmen and policemen are trying to leave the town in small groups. "A large number" of Croatian guardsmen and policemen were captured. [passage omitted]

Casualties were only recorded in Sunja, a village between the towns of Novska and Sisak, where two guardsmen were killed and three civilians wounded.

Knin Krajina and the Split region were quiet.

### Tenja Defense Body Calls on People To Defend Village

*AU2908103891 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] The Territorial Defense Headquarters of the village of Tenja has called on all Tenja villagers, men of between the ages of 18 and 60 who have sought refuge elsewhere to return and take up the village's defense. A war being waged here was imposed on us by the Ustasha regime in Croatia, which wants to revive the specter of the fascist Independent State of Croatia, it was said in the call.

### Dynamite Planted on Bridge Near Slavonski Brod

*AU2908133991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 29 Aug 91*

[Text] The bridge between Bosanski Brod and Slavonski Brod has been blocked again. Members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs are, as they put it, preventing the arrival of Army units from the direction of Derventa. Vehicles are being stopped at both sides of the bridge at a distance of several hundred meters. If Army units advance, the members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs threaten to detonate the dynamite that had been planted on the bridge.

### Mortar Fire in Borovo Selo Suburbs

*AU2808205491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] We have just received a report from Borovo Selo. The report is by a Serbian Radio reporter. We are not revealing her identity for understandable reasons.

[Begin recording] Ustasha warriors have been attacking Borovo Selo for four days. This evening at 1845 armed formations of the Croatian warriors attacked the suburbs of Crepulja and (?Koreja) of Borovo Selo from the Borovo Naselje direction. The attack was carried out with all types of weapons.

The defenders repelled the attack, but [words indistinct] from all directions of Borovo Naselje opened fierce mortar fire on the positions of the defenders and (?inhabitants) of the village.

The fighting continues. There are no casualties among the defenders.

### Albanian Parties Coordination Committee Founded

*LD2808180191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Text] Pristina, 28 Aug (TANJUG)—The information service of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo [DSK] today revealed that a coordination committee of the political parties rallying Albanians from Yugoslavia has been set up in Pristina.

The body was set up by the following equal and independent entities: the DSK; the Party for Democratic Prosperity; the Kosovo Peasants' Party; the Democratic Alliance of Montenegro; the Party for Democratic Activity; the Albanian Democratic Christian Party; the Kosovo Social Democratic Party; the Party for National Unification of Albanians; the People's Democratic Party; and the Albanian Democratic Party.

The objective of the coordination committee is to develop cooperation between and coordinate activities of the political parties rallying Albanians in achieving the aspirations of the Albanian people as a whole, as well as opposing state measures jeopardizing the survival of the Albanians and their identity and the sovereignty within Yugoslavia.

The committee will be based in Pristina.

## Bosnia-Hercegovina

### Vice President Cengic on Need for Army Talks

*AU2808165991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 91*

[Ljubomir Nikolic report on a news conference by Muhamed Cengic, vice president of the Party of Democratic Action and vice president of the Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Dr. Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party, in Sarajevo on 28 August—recorded]

[Text] Muhamed Cengic said at a news conference that there is great misunderstanding between the Army and the authorities in this republic and that talks between the Army leadership and the Government of Bosnia-Hercegovina are necessary, talks like those held between the Croatian leadership and the Army last night.

The Army is acting on its own. Its generals do not understand democratic changes in society, Cengic said. He claimed that some officers are becoming rich by black-marketeering the Army's weapons. He also claimed that pressure is being exerted on the officers of Muslim nationality to leave the Army.

Talking about last night's rally by parents whose children are doing military service, Muhamed Cengic said that they are firm in their demands and that the Party of Democratic Action fully supports them. Regarding mobilization in Croatia, Cengic said that this republic cannot do anything else but mobilize all forces to defend its sovereignty.

Accusing the Serbian Democratic Party of boycotting the republican government and the parliament, Muhamed Cengic expressed [words indistinct] to express the will of the Serbian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Dr. Radovan Karadzic told journalists that a hysterical campaign is being waged against the Serbian people and the Serbian Democratic Party. It is in the interest of the Croatian Democratic Community that (?parents') demands are met, that the situation is aggravated, and that chaos is created in Bosnia-Hercegovina, something that has been accepted by an extreme wing of the Party of Democratic Action. Therefore, Bosnia-Hercegovina is threatened with a civil war, Karadzic said, stressing that the abuse of emotions and anxiety of parents has led to an anti-army and anti-Yugoslav campaign.

However, Karadzic said, the parents of Serbian nationality are not taking part in this. They will send their children to do military service because they consider it to be an honorable duty. Asked to comment on the statement made by Alija Izetbegovic saying that Muslims will not attack Serbs first, and that he expected Karadzic to make a similar statement, the president of the Serbian Democratic Party said: Serbs have never carried out attacks first and will not do it in the future. [words indistinct] Alija Izetbegovic to sign the Serbian-Muslim agreement.

Asked to comment on the visits by Alija Izetbegovic, Stjepan Kljujic, and Ejup Ganic to Italy, Austria, and Germany respectively, Dr. Radovan Karadzic said that they wanted to win the support of those countries for Bosnia-Hercegovina, as seen by the Party of Democratic Action and the Croatian Democratic Community.

Our message to the EC is to recommend to Austria and Germany to refrain from interfering in internal affairs of our country, to which they owe something. England and France should realize as soon as possible that, in the case of Yugoslavia, Germany and Austria (?are not ordinary) observers, but that they have special interests in it. These interests led to two world wars in this century, Dr. Radovan Karadzic said.